CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28654—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell..	6th Feb.
B.I.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton....	13th ,,
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th ,,
B.I.	ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	5th Mar.
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	30th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th ,,
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ROUMANIA	3387	W. J. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	20th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3039	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
HISPANIA	3390	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 28, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

*Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passengr Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 6th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth-brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

ALMOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

FISH-EATING AND DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

TREACHER & CO. have now an Extensive and New Assortment of the above in Handsome Walnut or Morocco Cases.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
12 Pairs Fish Knives and Forks, with Engraved Blades and Beaded Electro-plated Handles, complete in case	102	114
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case.	57	64
12 Pairs Fish Knives and Forks, with plain best quality Ivory Handles and richly Engraved Blades	140	168
6 Pairs of All Electro-Plated Fish Knives, Engraved Blades and Queen Anne Pattern Handles, all in one piece, complete in case.	44	47
6 Pairs Fish Knives, with Ivory Handles and very neat Bead Edge Blades, complete in case	60	68
12 Pairs Ivory Handle Fish Knives, with plain Blades, complete in case	135	153
2 Pairs Engraved Electro-Plated Fish Forks only, complete in Morocco case	50	56
Combination and Presentation case containing 6 pairs plain Ivory Handle Fish Knives, with Neat Beaded Pattern Blades, together with 1 pair Fish Carvers, Crumb Scoop and Bread Knife to match	120	135

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
12 Pairs Ivory Handle Dessert Knives and Forks, with richly Engraved Blades, complete in case	110	124
6 Pairs do. do. ...	57	64
6 Pairs Pearl Handle Dessert Knives and Forks, richly Engraved Blades, complete in case	75	84
6 Pairs All Electro-Plated Dessert Knives, with Fluted Handles and Blades, complete in case	55	62
12 Pairs plain Ivory Handle Dessert Knives and Forks with plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case, a very neat and elegant Pattern	70	78
6 Pairs do. do. in case...	36	40
12 Pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with Mother-o'-Pearl Handles and plain Blades, complete in case	125	140
6 Pairs do. do. in case...	66	74
6 Pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with Richly Engraved Blades and Mother-o' Pearl Handles, complete in case	70	80
12 Pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with Engraved Ivy Leaf Blades and Ivory Handles, in Case	70	80
12 Pairs plain Electro-Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in Case, All Electro-Plated Handles and Blades	69	78
6 Pairs do. do. in case	36	40
6 Pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with All Electro-Plated Beaded and Engraved Handles and Blades, complete in case	48	54

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—Owing to EXCHANGE being so bad the above PRICES are AUGMENTED 5 Per Cent, dating from 21st ultimo.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

In addition to the above I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS," which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.

Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.

6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	22 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Chablis ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0	12 0
20 0	22 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Beaune .. A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0	12 0
24 0	27 0	Still...BURGUNDY.....Macon .. Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0	14 8
24 0	27 0	Still...BURGUNDY...Pommard.. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0	14 8
33 0	37 0	Still..BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8	19 8
21 0	23 0	Fine..SAUTERNE..Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8	13 0
24 0	27 0	Superior..SAUTERNE..From the Bordeaux Dist..... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8	15 0
33 0	37 0	Haut..SAUTERNE....Very rich & fine...	17 8	19 8

Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Picnics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &C.,
May be prevented by using

PHENYLE,

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,

CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE.

Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspices of the American Government, to be the best Disinfectant.

Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12 As.; and in 1, 2, and 5 gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall IN EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ultimo.

BOMBAY: Byculla, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca Leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS

LADIES' SUPERFINES, ELASTICS, TWILLS, FINE RIBS, DIAGONALS, BLACK CLOTHS.
Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and seating of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

74TH PERFORMANCE

OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH AND LAST NIGHT BUT 5. GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

The largest Audience ever assembled in the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday to witness the Beautiful Comic Opera "THE NAUTCH GIRL." Every one delighted.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 30th January, 1892.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN

"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date, and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay on duty, Mr. O. VON HOFFER will act for me as AGENT of this Company.

J. JANNI,
Agent General.

Bombay, 1st February 1892.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on Wednesday, the 10th February next, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of purchasing the property of the Gordon's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and, if so determined by the Meeting, of passing a Resolution or Resolutions authorising the Directors to purchase the same on behalf of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit M. Company, Ld.

Bombay, 26th January, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai Mody has been elected a Councillor, vice Mr. Chandavarkar, resigned.

2. The President will report that the deputation appointed by the Corporation waited on his Excellency the Governor on the 15th instant, on the subject of the adjustment of the Police and other charges.

3. Resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to the re-opening of the Hospital at Arthur Road for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous infectious diseases.

4. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the opening of the Tansa Water Works. Notice of motion from Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., proposing that his Excellency the Governor be asked to invite H. E. the Viceroy to honor the city by opening the works in person.

5. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Recommending for sanction:—Draft amended pension rules for Municipal Officers and servants, and ditto rules for the Fire-Brigade.

6. Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 100, being refund claimed by Messrs. Khimjee, Colah & Co., on account of babool wood slabs supplied in February last.

7. Recommending for sanction the transfer of Rs. 700, from savings in Section II., Feed of Animals, Victoria Gardens, to Section II., Sea-sand, Contingencies, and Stores, same Budget.

8. Recommending for sanction the transfer of Rs. 12,327 from savings in D, road repairs and Maintenance, Section I., purchase of materials, to same head, Section V., Stores and Contingencies.

9. Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 7,600 to meet a commission payable to the Port Trust and the two Railway Companies for the collection of Town Duty.

10. Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 4,000 out of the profit of about Rs. 20,000 realised by the sale of Paper belonging to the Building Fund Loan, to meet the cost of Stamp Duty on the Debentures of that Loan.

11. Recommending for sanction the transfer of Rs. 20,000 from savings in the grant for contingencies, Tansa Water Works, to the grant for pipes, special castings, &c.

12. Recommending for sanction the payment of an advance of Rs. 55,473, from available surplus Loans, or other funds to provide for the cost of stoneware and cast-iron pipes and other fittings required for house connections in the first drainage section.

13. Recommending for sanction the transfer of Rs. 3,500 from savings in Conservancy Branch, Section L, Superintendence and Inspection, to II. Conservancy Branch, V., Stores, Miscellaneous,

14. Recommending for sanction to the payment of Rs. 600 out of surplus cash balance to meet the cost of engrossing on vellum and of binding the address of Condolence to Her Majesty on the Death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and of telegraphing the purport of the address.

15. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers.

16. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Recommending the writing off of Rs. 1,860-15-10 from the Live Stock Return of the Market Department.

17. Do. Rs. 1,351-1-0 as Book Loss from auction, &c., sale of unserviceable and other stores of the several departments of the Municipality.

18. Do. of Rs. 2,716-14-3 from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department.

19. Recommending for sanction the transfer of Rs. 2,500 from Savings in Section II., Gas Lighting A, Streets and Building, B, Public Lighting, to Bonuses and Gratuities consequent on certain extra charges incurred.

20. Government letter to the President, asking the opinion of the Corporation regarding the passing of an Act providing for the payment of pensions to persons who have rendered mixed Municipal and Government service. Letter from the Commissioner thereon.

21. Government letter to the President, confirming the appointment, made by the Corporation, of Mr. James W. Smith, to act as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. Walton for two months.

22. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Forwarding letter No. 2,187, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that Mr. Walton, having delivered over charge of his duties to Mr. Smith after office hours on the 5th ultimo, Mr. Walton's leave will commence from the 6th idem.

23. Requesting sanction to the Commissioner being authorized to calculate the allowance payable to Mr. Smith as Acting Executive Engineer on the amount of salary actually drawn by Mr. Walton at the time he proceeded on leave.

24. Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 25 per mensem out of surplus cash balance as house rent to Mr Ginger, the Head Keeper, Victoria Gardens.

25. Requesting sanction to the pay of the Inspector of House Connections, being increased to Rs. 300 per mensem.

26. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of petition from Saraswatibai.

27. Resolutions of the Standing Committee regarding the claims of Messrs. Glover the Contractors. Further consideration of motion from the Honble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

28. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding correspondence between the Municipality and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, with regard to the alterations in line of setback in Warden Road.

29. Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Gokuldas Madhowjee and others, in reply to their petition, that it is considered that the site at Colaba objected to by them would be a very suitable one for a market.

30. Recommending the Corporation, to inform Mr. Rustomjee B. Colabawalla and others, that proposals for the erection of a market at Colaba and for the sewerage of Colaba will shortly be laid before the Corporation for their consideration.

31. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of sewerage of Colaba.

32. Memorandum from the Commissioner, on the subject of house-connections in the first sewerage Section.

33. Letter from the Commissioner, regarding the irregularities in the collection of Assessment Bills of F. Ward, Assessment Department.

34. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding statement, showing the names of Government Buildings and the number of Policemen employed to guard them, together with the amount of the monthly salaries of the Policemen.

35. Letter from the Commissioner, submitting, in reference to the Progress Report of Works Finished and Unfinished, up to 30th September, 1891.

36. Government Resolution, accepting the addendum, in respect to the eventuality of damage to the G. I. P. Railway, in connection with the provision of a sub-way for the Tansa Water Main at Arthur Road.

37. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction, to the naming of the road immediately to the west of Wet Docks, and to any future extension of the road as "Manson Road."

38. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending the Corporation, to sanction the application of Mr. D. Gostling to be allowed to occupy a plot of ground 40 by 40', at the Municipal Burial and Burning Ground at Haines Road, for a crematorium.

39. Letter from the Commissioner, asking the Coporation to sanction the raising of the Slaughter Fee at Bandora from 3 to Rs. 10 per head of buffalo.

40. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding an account showing the balance due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Municipal Security Holders, on the 31st December, 1891, on account of Loans raised from time to time.

41. The Acting Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1891.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, January 30, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 504 OF 1886.

RANIBAI, widow of the late SHERIARJEE MERWANJEE MISTRY of Bombay Parsee, residing at Sonapoor Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....:.....Plaintiff.

VS.

THUCKER MUNJEE KHETSEY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and NOOR MAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khoja Molla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1891, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 36 several lots, on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at half-past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1892, and the next succeeding days, Sundays being excluded, till the sale is completed:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Ranibai, widow of the late Sheriarjee Merwanjee Mistry, and of the abovenamed defendants Thucker Munjee Khetsey and Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 598 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, on or towards the South partly by the Chowkee and partly by a passage, on or towards the East by the premises belonging to the Mosque, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 941 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, and partly by the premises belonging to the Mosque, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No., 22 and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 764 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the North by property hereinafter described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 23, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or buildings standing thereon, on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 7485 (1) and Street No. 83, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 36, and on or towards the west by the said Parell Road, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey and his tenants together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 901 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 371 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No.36, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 7, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 5, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this Lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots, Nos. 4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 384 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 8, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 6, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this Lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 33, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 10, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 7, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 9.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 33, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 10, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 8, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 10.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 32, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 11, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 9, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 11.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 443 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 31, on or towards the East partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 12, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 10, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 12.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2240 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward Nos. 7487 (2) and 7487 (3) and street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the properties hereinafter described as Lots Nos. 13,30 and 29, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 13, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as lot No. 11, partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 31, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 13.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1050 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7487 (4), street No. (3), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, and partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondoo Miraj, on or towards the East by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, partly by the properties hereinafter described as Lots Nos. 14 and 30, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 14.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as lot No 30, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as lot No 13, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No 15, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO 15.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 14, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 16.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with such portion of the well as stands therein, and together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or toward the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 15, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 17, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of Lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 17.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, with such portion of the well as stands therein, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 302 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 28, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 16, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 18, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 18.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 27, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 17, and on towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 19, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO 19.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 26, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 18, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 20, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO 20,

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 376 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 25, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, and partly by the Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 19, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 21, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 21.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 399 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 24, on or towards the South by the Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 20, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 22, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of Lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No. 22.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 404 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards North by a passage, 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 23, on or towards the South by the property of the said Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 21, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 2, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 23.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 36, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 22, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 24, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No 24.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 35, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 21, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 25, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 23, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No. 25.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration

---

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 504 OF 1886.—*(Continued).*

No. 13, and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 11, partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 31, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey and his tenants, together with a right of way over the said passage of 20 feet in breadth, on the west side of this lot shown in the plan as leading from the lot to the Parell Road.

LOT No. 13.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1050 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7487 (4), street No. (3), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, and partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondoo Miraj, on or towards the East by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, partly by the properties hereinafter described as Lots Nos. 14 and 30, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan, on the West side of this lot as leading from the lot to the Parell Road.

LOT No. 14.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as lot No 30, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as lot No 13, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No 15, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the North of this lot, subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No 15.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 14, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No. 16.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with such portion of the well as stands therein, and together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or toward the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 15, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT No. 17.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, with such portion of the well as stands therein, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 302 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 28, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 16, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 18, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT No. 18.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and d

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for Two Councillors, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
English Church Union, Annual Meeting, 4-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Nautch Girl" 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; and Kilwa (Busreh. Yesterday :—Serica (s), from Mauritius; Edenbridge (s), Barry; Thames (s), Aden; and Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th :—Peninsular (s), for London, &c.; Lombardy (s), China, &c.; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. Yesterday :—Calder (s), and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf; Kohinur (s), Calcutta, &c.; and H. M. S. Boadicea, Aden.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsula and the s. s. Lombardy left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 9th January, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891 of 31,219 maunds and Rs. 25,075 in the earnings.

FATAL FALL OFF A VERANDAH.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Shunker Narayan. The deceased, who was a mendicant, was subject to epileptic fits. On Friday he was standing on the verandah of a building at Walkeshwar, when he was suddenly seized with a fit and fell down on a paved road, fracturing his skull. He died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Mohanlal, aged 40 years. The deceased had no employment, and he had been suffering from fever and some bodily disease for the last few months. A few days ago he said that he was tired of life, and his dead body was recovered from a hot water-tank of the Alliance Mill, at Arthur Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the band of the Marine Battalion, Mr. P. Scott, band-master, will play the following programme of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	Dont forget me Darling....P. Scott.
Overture	Guillaume Tell.....Rossini.
Serenade	Birthday .....Eisoldt.
Valse	Venus Reigen .....Gung'l.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville..Planquette.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A PROW.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Arjoon Viaram, a kallasee on board a prow, aged 40 years. On Saturday morning the deceased and other kallasees were discharging cargo of jagree from a prow at Carnac Bunder, when the cudjan shed of the prow, suddenly gave way and the roof of it fell on the neck of Arjoon. The deceased was taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that his spine had been fractured. He died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM HÆMORRHAGE.—At three o'clock, on Saturday morning, a report was made to the police by a man, named Kullianjee, that when Valjee Ludha, Canjee, Purshotum, and others were gambling in a house at Bhoiwara, a quarrel arose and Kanjee struck Valjee two blows with his clenched fist. The police made enquiries and ascertained that the man was not assaulted by anybody, but the deceased had a severe fit of coughing and while coughing he died. An inquest was held on Saturday by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Waljee Ludha. Dr Sydney Smith, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, deposed that the cause of the deceased's death was hæmorrhage consequent on the rupture of aneurism. He added that the slightest excitement or twisting of the body or a violent cough could have caused rupture of the aneurism. The jury returned a verdict of death from hæmorrhage following rupture of he aneurism.

FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.—On Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a stack of coal, at Frere Bander. On the alarm being communicated to the fire-brigade stations, the engines from Fort, Pydownee, Byculla, Colaba, and Gowalia Tank Road promptly arrived on the scene. The Fort fire-engine with a copious supply of water began to play upon the flames; and the fire was brought under control in an hour. The other stacks of coals, were also in danger of catching fire, but fortunately the fire was prevented from extending to the other stacks by strenuous efforts on the part of the fire-brigade staff. The coal which had caught fire was originally consigned from Europe to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., who sold it to one Heeralal Ramgopal, who had the coal insured. The coal was worth about Rs. 20,000 but the damage is only roughly estimated at between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

THE NAWAB AND THE MONEY-CHANGER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied on behalf of Harridass Lakhmichand for a warrant against the so-called Nawab, charging him with swindling the complainant of Rs. 8,440, on Thursday last. Mr. DeSouza laid an information against the accused, and said that a graphic account of the case had appeared in that day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, stating forth all the particulars mentioned in the information. Inspector Jones informed the Magistrate that the police had traced one of the coachman seated on the "Nawab's" landau and pair. Inspector Jones stated that although the police did not know the name of the accused, they could trace him from his description. The complainant was able to identify the accused, and so Inspector Jones asked the Magistrate to grant a warrant against the man, answering to the description of the accused, and to order its execution against the man who might be identified and pointed out by the complainant. The Magistrate took the description of the accused, who, the complainant said, had a round face and white complexion. He was a man of Inspector Jones's height, and had a small beard and whiskers, but he had no moustaches. He spoke in English with the complainant, and pretended not to know any vernacular language. His eyes were blue, and he looked like a native of Hyderabad.

The Magistrate granted a warrant against the self-styled Nawab, and ordered that it might be executed against the man, who might be identified by the complainant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE younger children of the Boys' and Girls' Cathedral Schools entertained a large number of their parents and friends in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, when a representation of "There was once an old Woman who lived in a Shoe," gave intense delight to the little folks. After the singing of the introductory carols by the combined students, Mr. Savage, the head-master, read the report of the respective schools, which was very creditable to the teaching staff. A curtain that hid the stage was then drawn across, and disclosed a gigantic boot, in the mouth of which was seated a young lady, with many little children on either side of her, who merrily sang the doleful lines of "There was once an old Woman who lived in a Shoe; she had so many children she did not know what to do." Professor Stella then gave an exhibition of juggling, which greatly interested the children. The hall was gaily decorated with flags, and greenery, and the children dispersed in high spirits after receiving their prizes from the "Old Lady in the Shoe."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 26th January, 1892 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 23rd January 1892	£13,136,400
Balance to be remitted from 24th January 1892 to 31st March 1892	£2,863,600

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AT the annual meeting of the Grant College Medical Society on the 26th inst., Dr. R. N. Khory, the President, delivered a long address, in which he referred to many subjects of contemporary interest. We give below some of the principal passages :—

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

Owing to circumstances which it is not now easy to trace, medical men in India are divided into two distinct and well defined classes, *viz.*, the official class and the private practitioners. Their interests unhappily clash with one another; the result of this clashing of interests is that it comes in the way of the progress of medical knowledge in this country. Now as president of this society and as one who always struggles to put the question of the progress of medical science on a higher level than that of mere class and for the matter of that of local interests, I think it my duty to address a few words to these two parties. I think it is a mistake to regard the official class as favoured beings and as such to be always looked upon with displeasure; they ought rather to be regarded as fellow-workers in the sacred cause of suffering humanity, and their possession of splendid materials for observation and good work ought to be taken as so much wealth placed by Providence at the disposal of the profession as a whole. On the other hand, the official class must learn to regard private practitioners not as persons who try to pounce upon their prescriptive rights and privileges, and, therefore, to be always kept at arm's length; but as fellow-workers in the same sacred cause; the only difference being that the materials for work at their disposal are of a different kind. As for the respective merits of the contentions of the two parties, this is not the occasion, nor indeed the place, to say anything. It is sufficient for my purpose to say that the fact does exist and to deplore it, and to this more than to any thing else I attribute the want of harmony which unfortunately exists in our profession. Let me, therefore, impress upon both parties that they have a higher and nobler vocation than merely to look to class or local interest, that by joining this noble profession they have pledged themselves to work alone as well as in concert in the common cause, and that to obstruct the noble work of suffering humanity for the sake of such petty local interests is nothing short of desertion from the ranks.

THE NEED FOR A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that as the rights and privileges of these two classes remain so distinct and exclusive, and as there seems to be no likelihood of any early solution of the difficulty, there ought to be more hospitals in this presidency so as to afford the private practitioners' class opportunities of utilising their knowledge and energy in hospital work (as distinguished from private practice) which they cannot get at present. It is, therefore, a pity that the project of having a new medical school and a Parsee Hospital in this city, started sometime ago, has not received that kind of support which the importance of the project deserved. I appeal to the Parsee *shettias*, who are fortunately all intelligent men and my professional brethren, to banish from their minds the false idea that the project was meant as an opposition to the existing hospitals, or that there was no necessity for a new medical school or a hospital. They must, on the contrary, regard an hospital of this kind as a fresh addition to the means of alleviating human suffering as well as affording a field for observation to medical practitioners hitherto excluded from hospital practice. I need hardly say that the profession must always regard every addition of this kind not as a rival institution, but as so much materials placed by Providence at its disposal for alleviation of human pain. It is a false idea that we have got too many hospitals. Those who have been to Europe will bear me out when I say that, looking to the extent of our Presidency and its immense population we have not enough hospitals, and there is a great field for philanthropists and charitably disposed persons to utilize their money which cannot be so well spent as when it is employed in alleviating human suffering. But such hospitals must not exclude any class of medical practitioners. Let all have equal opportunities for observation, as observations made from different points of view, and by persons of different nationalities, is always more valuable than that made by persons of a single class. I repeat that in all that I have said I do not mean to espouse the cause of any party. I look at this question from merely the broad medical point of view. I say we have fewer hospitals than the needs of the country require, and that observations are mainly made by one class only, and that also belonging to one nationality, and, therefore, they must be necessarily one sided.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

I appeal to both parties now to co-operate with each other in the cause of science, as by that means alone can we build up a truly Indian medical profession. Native medical men should not forget that these officers belong to a Service which all of us in India are bound to respect and esteem. It was men from this Service that introduced true medical science into this country; it was they who first fought against prejudice, ignorance, and quackery. They gave us hospitals and colleges and, above all, education which enables us to meet here to-day, and which has been the means of saving the lives and of relieving the sufferings of millions of human beings. They have also given to the world works—valuable works—on some of the Indian diseases. They can with justice boast of many among them who have done enduring service to humanity in days gone by and even in our generation they have amongst them such names as Fayrer, Lewis, Cunningham, Carter, Moore, &c., of which any Service may well be proud. Being always placed in easy circumstances through the liberal emoluments of the Service, they keep up the position and the status of the profession with dignity and honour wherever they are, and on account of the splendid materials for observation which they possess and the facilities which their official position enables them to enjoy, they have always managed to keep up for themselves a high standard of medical knowledge. Hence, however much, we may disagree with the members of the official class with regard to local or sectarian questions, we cannot deny their right to our respect and admiration for their present as well as past services to our profession.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

Much as I deplore the death of the Medical and Physical Society, I venture to hope that the good work it was performing will not be allowed to stop. I appeal to those members who constituted that society to come forward now that they are free and to join this society. I am sure our society is sufficiently representative to induce any body to join it. It contains on its roll the names of Professors of the College, of Surgeons Major, of Civil Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, of old G. G. M. Cs, of M. Ds., L. Ms., L. M. & Ss., and of gentlemen with European diplomas. It has on it roll physicians and surgeons who have made a name in public, and also eminent specialists, *e. g.*, Obstetric Physicians, Ophthalmic Surgeons, Dental Surgeons, Medical Jurists, &c. There are some on its roll who have an extensive practice, while unfortunately there are also those who find it difficult to make both ends meet. To the latter my advice is that they should seek for "fresh fields and pastures new" elsewhere than in Bombay.

But in order to induce others to join it, I must admit that the constitution of our society requires to be changed. The rules and regulations, though good for the time they were framed, have now become inadequate. The society ought not to rest content with only paying members. It ought to have on its roll men of eminence as honorary members, it ought to have also its corresponding members. It ought to have its patrons and its presidents. It ought to have also chairmen of various sections into which it ought to be divided. In fact let it be modlled on the plan of the British Medical Association which, as I have said elsewhere, in its life of half a century, has developed into gigantic proportions. In connection with this subject I may mention that some gentlemen from the official class have formed a branch of the British Medical Association in Bombay. I have nothing to say against the movement, but I put it to these gentlemen whether they would rest content with merely incorporating themselves with that association. Do they not think that the time has come when the Bombay Presidency ought to have a main society of its own, instead of establishing a branch of an association, however great it may be? Moreover, this branch association as established here is exclusive. It is solely composed of members of the official class, who have generally no permanent abode in this country, hence, the stability of the association is not on a solid basis, and I am afraid before long it will also share the fate of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society.

LEPROSY.

Here in India the European as well as a portion of the Native public raised a cry for compulsory segregation of all leprous patients, rich or poor, though some contented themselves with advocating such segregation for vagrant lepers only. They, of course, took it for granted that leprosy was a contagious disease or, at any rate, that its communicability was the chief, if not the sole, factor in its propagation. Gentlemen, you are all aware of what followed next. The Bombay Medical and Physical Society convened a meeting, inviting all the medical men of Bombay to discuss this matter. Though no definite conclusion was come to, the majority of the profession, or at least of that portion of it which took part in the meetings of the society, was against taking a very gloomy view of the matter, and regarded the public cry raised on that occasion as an unnecessary scare, which would quiet down in time. The meeting, however, was of opinion that the disease was incurable and possibly contagious, though there was a great difference of opinion with regard to the degree of contagiousness. The majority, however, were against the wholesale compulsory segregation advocated by some people. Gentlemen, most of you know, what part I took on that occasion, and though much has been said and written since then, I see no reason to change my opinion. I said then, and I maintain it now as my humble opinion, that the very fact of a bacillus being found in leprous tubercles is a proof positive of its inoculability, granting at the same time that it is the bacillus which causes the disease. But inoculability is one thing and contagiousness is another. For a disease to be contagious its inoculability must be easy. If its inoculability is difficult contagiousness is in that proportion rarer and for a practical purposes may be considered *nil*. Now it is a well known fact that many able experimenters, experts in that kind of research, such as Danielson and Hansen have failed to inoculate lower animals with leprous virus. If the disease is not easy to inoculate, I do not say impossible, much less easy should it be for it to be communicated by contagion, provided that the animals operated on should be susceptible of taking the disease. But it may be urged that the case may be different with man. The question, therefore, requires to be looked at in that light. In order to do this let us look at the habitat of the bacillus a little more closely. It is found in the cells composing the tubercle. It is not found in the epidermis if it is entire as in non-ulcerated cases. In case of leprous infiltration it is found in the deeper layer of the *cutis*, the different layers of the epidermis and the papillary layer being free. It is found in the lymph corpuscles and the white corpuscles of the blood, though it is a question whether as found there they can keep their infective power. It is also a question whether it is ever found in the swellings of the nerves in the anæsthetic variety. Now, instrumental inoculation being out of question in man, the only way the bacillus can get access into the human constitution would be by contact, air, or food. We have yet no evidence that the bacillus is excreted from the body through any of the natural discharges, *viz.*, perspiration, urine, saliva, &c.; it cannot therefore be transferred from one body into another through contact or through food, air, or water, if the skin is entire. But when ulceration takes place the case is different; the habitant of the bacillus is exposed and can be transferred from one body to another through all or only of those media named above, *viz.*, air, food, or contact. We have no evidence direct or indirect to make us believe that air, or food, or water has ever given leprosy to any body, nor have we any reason to believe that even if transferred in that way the bacillus possesses infective properties; even the most uncompromising advocates of the theory of the contagiousness of leprosy have not advanced that it can be communicated in this way. Hence contact is the only possible mode by which it can, if at all, infect another person. Now the question is whether all persons are susceptible of being inoculated with the bacillus if brought into contact with their bodies, no matter whether the skin of that individual be entire or ulcerated, and whether it can ever bore its way so to speak through an unbroken skin into the circulation. Again, we do not know whether all ulcerated surfaces would allow the bacillus to pass into the circulation if placed on them because we know that there are certain constitutions which give no footing to a good many of infectious diseases, even if the germs are placed in the most favourable circumstances to become absorbed. Evidence on this head is entirely wanting; we can only say that this is probable. We must all admit that the disease is a very frightful malady, always tending towards an unfavourable issue. It is, moreover, a mutilating disease and hence always disagreeable to the sight. This combined with the hereditary opinion about its contagiousness, which is partially corroborated by science of the present day, explains why the public are so very anxious to see something done which in the majority of cases means that the diseased persons should be removed out of sight, the very idea that one may possibly catch the disease from an infected person making him naturally uneasy. Hence the cry for compulsory segregation for all and sundry people having the disease is natural enough; but this is a only one-sided view of the question based on exaggerated effects of the disease, and those who look at the question in this way entirely ignore that it has also another side, and whether segregation will be to the advantage of the unfortunate sufferer is not taken into consideration at all. They forget that compulsory segregation means nothing short of transportation for life. Again, as the diagnosis is not always easy it is possible that healthy people may be condemned to this transportation for life. How unfair and how cruel would it be? This is really a most violent remedy and can be justified only if the danger be really great, but from what I have said above it is evident that such is not the case. The custom, the long prevailing custom, of this country makes an outcast of a leper, hence he is compelled to lead a vagrant life. It behoves us therefore to have asylums where they can be properly tendered and cared for, but undue severity and restrictions would make such asylums both unacceptable to them, and segregation would be both difficult and oppressive. It is a matter for congratulation that our city instead of troubling itself with these conflicting theories has adopted the only coarse and the best and the most humane one of providing an asylum at Matoonga where these unfortunates are cared for, and the result is so far satisfactory in as much as it shows that without resort to violent measures it is possible and perhaps more easy to attain our object. Mr. H. A. Acworth, our energetic Municipal Commissioner, deserves the thanks of the public for starting it and carrying it to a successful issue. The asylum owes its existence to his indomitable zeal, steady perseverance, and large business capacity. We shall now hear no more of poor lepers dying and rotting in the streets of Bombay. I hope that the Leper Hospital in proximity to Sir J. J. Hospital which was built and endowed by the late Rastomji J. Jeejeebhoy, will be re-opened. Bombay will shortly have another leper home through the liberality of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit of a more permanent character. Another hasiately been promised at Poona through the liberality of the widow of the late Mr. N. M. Petit.

VACCINATION.

Gentlemen, though I have said much about the question of leprosy, I cannot help mentioning that it has affected another question of an equally grave nature. It is nothing less than the cry that vaccination helps to propagate leprosy. Trite saying that doctors differ is no where better exemplified than in this cry against vaccination. Those from amongst the public and the profession who remember the time both before and after vaccination came into vogue, can hardly conceive that anything could be said against the practice. Yet so it is. The younger generation can have no idea of what an epidemic small-pox really was in those days. Every year it carried off a large number, crippled many more and mutilated and disfigured the prettiest faces by thousands. All this is now a matter of history. I am one of those and they are in the majority who attribute the present stisfactory state of things to the introduction of the practice of vaccination. If ever the blessing of mankind can reach any one they would certainly reach Sir W. Jenner, so great are the services he has rendered to humanity. But anti-vaccinationists as those who decry vaccination, are called, do not think so. They believe that leprosy has been on the increase for the last quarter of a century. The statement is more gratuitous than correct, because, as far as I know statistics on this head are still a desideratum, but on a gratuitous assumption the anti-vaccinationists cry themselves hoarse and declare that the period is coeval with the introduction of vaccination, and that, therefore, the increase of leprosy is due to virus being transferred from one person to another by means of the vaccine lymph. I need hardly say what value is to be attached to a conclusion drawn in such a way and from such premises. These people ignore the fact that arm to arm vaccination is not the universal practice in India as by that means alone can one imagine the possibility of such a thing occurring. They also declare that tuberculosis, symphilis, &c., may be and are communicated through this process, that vaccination is in itself harmful as it unnecessarily inflicts wounds with poisoned lancets, and that all the good that has been done by vaccination is, in their opinion, due to sanitary improvements and general changes in modes of life which have been going on for the last quarter of a century. It will be observed in connection with these opinions that the barest and remotest possibilities are taken as positive facts and actual occurrences and that these persons are ever ready to adduce only cases in support of their theory which have a semblance of reality. But as far as I am aware no case has stood the test of close and careful inquiry. As far as Bombay is concerned, I can without fear of contradiction say that vaccination has proved an unmixed blessing to the city, and that there are no chances of any danger so long as compulsory vaccination is enforced. Here arm to arm vaccination is unknown and the lymph is taken direct from the cow before inoculation. It may be said that by this means virus of such diseases a tuberculosis, anthrax, &c., which affect man and beest may be conveyed with the vaccine lymph. I have made careful inquiries on this head, and am fully convinced that the apprehension is unfounded. Utmost care is taken in the selection of animals which are kept under the most healthy conditions as long as they are under operation. By the way, I may mention that the Superintendent of the Vaccination Department has demanded from time to time stables built on sanitary principles to locate these animals. Looking to the gravity of the question I am of opinion that either the Government of the Municipality or both jointly are bound to provide such stables, and the sooner this is done the better as such works involving the question of public health ought not to be delayed under any circumstances. Again, it is urged by anti-vaccinationists that the good which is effected whenever there is a small-pox epidemic is not to be attributed to vaccination, but to the sanitary improvements going on in Bombay and elsewhere. I need hardly say that this is not corroborated by any evidence, and the facts I shall presently lay before you point to quite a different conclusion. The death-rate among children under 6 months is reported to be 29·8 per thousand. Now if vaccination was capable of doing the least harm it can be seen in an increase of mortality during the period generally chosen for vaccination, *viz.*, between 6 months and 12 months, but the fact is that the death-rate is only two-thirds during that period. Let them say what they like, it is to the Bombay Compulsory Vaccination Act, which was passed in 1878, when many of the sanitary works were in actual progress, and the Vehar water was already being used in Bombay, that the following state of things can be attributed. Between the years 1850 and 1878, (the year of the introduction of compulsory vaccination) there were 15 epidemics of small-pox at different periods, *viz.*, in 1850, 1852, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1871, 1872, 1876, 1877, while since 1878 there has been only one outbreak *viz.*, in 1883. These figures ought to convince any reasonable being that far from having done any harm compulsory vaccination has done immense good to the public. A greater number of persons are vaccinated every year than the registered number of births, a circumstance which conclusively shows that the benefits of vaccination are fully appreciated by the public. To me it appears that the anti-vaccinationists have no case at all as far as Bombay is concerned, and it gives me peculiar satisfaction to observe this state of things as the G. C. M. Society was the first to advocate compulsory vaccination at a time when the public were ignorant of its beneficial effects and the superstitious belief in the origin of small-pox *viz.*, the wrath of some deity (which is not yet even now extinct) was in full force. Judging from the beneficent effects of the Compul sory Vaccination Act in Bombay I think it ought to be made compulsory all over India, and that arm to arm vaccination, if still practised anywhere, ought to be at once put a stop to. Whatever may be the report of the Royal Commissions though I have no doubt that it will confirm all I have said, I hope the Government of India will no longer delay the introduction of a Compulsory Vaccination Act all over the country, and that arm to arm vaccination, wherever it may exist, will now be abolished. I am glad to observe that a bill to practise inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency compulsory is now before the Legislative Council.

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

Speaking on the subject, Dr. Khory said :—To us in India the result of the commission is of inestimable value. Now surgeons can undertake important operations which they would fain avoid if the circulation theory be true, in cases where operations would be long, the assistant unintelligent and the heart a little weak, Dr. Lawrie has done great service to humanity by setting at rest this important question forever, and the warmest thanks of the whole civilized world are due to his Highness the Nizam for his enlightened and discriminating liberality in having paid the expenses of the Commission and obtained the services, of an eminent expert like Lauder Brunton. I am glad to see that the experiments are to be resumed at Hyderabad under the supervision of Dr. Langdon Brown.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH Companies of this corps paraded at the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, and proceeded by steam-launch to Pilot Bunder, No. 1 Company for drill on the 10" R. M. L. gun on the Colaba North Fort, and No. 2 Company to continue their gun target practice. The evening's practice comprised 14 rounds from the howitzer and 7 rounds from the 40-pounders. The practice was not as good as on the previous Saturdays.

Lieut. Parsons, R. A., watched the shooting. Major Roughton, Captain Wilson, and Lieutenants Barrow and Robertson were the officers on parade.

The corps goes into camp next Saturday evening. They will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, and proceed by rail from Church Gate Station to Grant Road, marching from thence to the Mahalaxmi Fort.

About hundred members of the Corps fell in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue yesterday and afterbeing sized and proved were marched to the St. Thomas Cathedral, the Roman Catholic section proceeding to the Fort Chapel.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles fell in at 5 p.m. on Saturday, when a similar parade to the one last week took place.

The following is the Field State :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	1	1	2	...	30	36
B ,,	...	...	2	...	4	...	17	23
C ,,	...	1	1	...	4	...	27	33
D ,,	...	...	1	2	4	...	31	38
E ,,	...	1	2	1	2	...	20	26
F ,,	...	...	1	...	4	...	31	36
G ,,	1	...	2	...	3	...	38	44
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	14
I Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	18
L Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	3	11	6	28	1	259	310

The following officers were on parade, *viz.* :—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, Maj H A Acworth, Capts L S Baird, F Place, G Lund; Lieuts W Jefferies T M English, T M English, J P Cornforth, D J Sharp, J W Emith, J H Ferneaux, and H R H Wilkinson; 2nd Lieuts R Snell and S Tomlinson; Lieut R A A Jenkins (at Queen's R West Surrey Vols).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CHURCH PARADE.

The annual Church Parade took place yesterday. The following was the parade state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	1	2	2	...	35	43
B ,,	1	...	2	...	4	...	20	27
C ,,	...	1	1	...	4	...	18	24
D ,,	...	1	1	1	3	...	38	44
E ,,	...	1	1	1	1	...	20	24
F ,,	...	...	1	1	5	...	35	42
G ,,	...	...	2	...	1	...	39	42
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	18
I Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
K Cadets	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	21
L Cadets	...	1	...	...	2	...	44	47
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	6	10	7	27	2	320	374

The following officers were on parade, *viz* :—Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Major R. S. Brown, Captains J. P. Baird; E. F. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, J. Kenny and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster); Lieuts. W. Jefferies, T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, J. W. Smith, J. H. Ferneaux and H. R. H. Wilkinson; 2nd Lieuts. R. Snell and S. Tomlinson; Lieut. R. A. A. Jenkins, (1st R. R. W. Surrey Vols.)

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 31.

Barometric changes are small and unimportant; readings are high over the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, low off the Malabar Coast and south-west of the Bay. The gradients are slight and winds are light almost everywhere from varying directions over the northern and Central India from north over the Bay and from East on West Coast. Temperature has risen in several central stations, and changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces, the weather was very cloudy in north-west India, but no rain has fallen in any station

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. s. s. Calder, 406 tons, Captain J Lovell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J. Bullock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE s s County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain R Wylie, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,745 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Mr Mingel as a cabin and 210 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Miss Dixon, Mr R V Madgaunker, and 27 deck. For Busreh—Mr Jonas, Mr Molvee Jassumand and four others, and 35 deck. For Muscat—4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 58 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr. D. Woodin, Shaik Abdoola, Mr. G. A. Crighton, Sergt Lewis, Mrs Major and infant, Captain J R Chapman, one lady, Mr. R Narayen, Lt-Col Clayton, Major and Mrs Paget, and 90 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 12 noon, by Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator :—For Trieste.—Mrs and Miss Conway-Gordon, Mrs Hummel and child, Revd. and Mrs Scharl and two children, Brigade-Surg Dr Grant, Mr. Iellineck, Mr J Janni, Revd. Harms, Mr Schneider, and one gentleman. For Suez—Mr and Mrs Woodman, Mr and Miss Gordon, and Mr Woodman.

DEPARTURE OF I. M. S. CANNING.

HER Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain H. S. Black, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the following officers and details :—Captain Bickford, R. A., 2nd Lieut Parson, R. A., 2nd Lieut. Tudor, R A, Major Cavalry, Middlesex Regt, Lieut Crocker, 2nd Punjab Garstin, Surgn-Captain Semple, Medical Staff, Lieut Wood, R A, 115 men (Europeans) rank and file, 3 women, and 4 children, 6 natives rank and file, and 49 followers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Jan. 27.
	Kilwa (s)	Forbes	Busreh, Jan. 17.
31	Serica (s)	McKenzie	Mauritius, Jan. 16.
	Edenbridge (s)	Reynolds	Barry, Jan. 1.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Aden, Jan. 26.
	Henry Polckow (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, &c.
	Lombardy (s)	Cole	China, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
31	H. M. S. Boadicea	Donner	Aden.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Iran began to load on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles.

KURRACHEE

Jan.
ARRIVALS.
18 Automne barque ..Olliver .....Mauritius.
19 Kapurthala s .....Rothwell ....Bombay via C Coast.
Pemba s .....Livingstone..Persian Gulf.
Jiva s .....Shepherd ....Bombay.
21 George Allen .....Wilkinson ..Port Said.
23 Karagola s .....Tice .....Bombay via C Coast,
Redruth s .....Hodge.....Batoum.
25 Adowa s .....Palton.....London.
26 Pachumba s .....Russell ....Bombay via C Coast.
Kilwa s .....Forbes .....Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.
19 Kovno .....Wilkinson....Hull.
Baron Elfbank s....Perry .....Port Said for orders.
Java s .....Shepherd ....Persian Gulf.
20 Kapurthala s .....Rothwell ....Bombay via C Coast.
21 Pachumba s .....Livingstone ..Bombay.
Arthur Head s .....Barclay .....Antwerp.
Rheinfels .....Weber.....Bombay.
23 Karagola s .....Tice .....Bombay via C Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Ship Lioness, Hampton, Hajee Abdoola Saboo, not known.
Ship Vesta, Henrichson, Esmalji Curimji, not known.
Barque Antonne, Oliver, Volkart Brothers, not known.
Steamer Allen, Wilkinson, Bryan Durant and Co., for Port Said for orders.
" Redruth Hodge, James Currie and Co, not known
" Adowa, Palton, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, Bombay.
" Pachumba, Russell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, Bombay.
" Kilwa, Forbes, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—6 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Rohilla s—5 cases printed book, Gopal Narayen and Co; 23 cases foolscap papers, Rogers and Co; 31 cases provision &c, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 11 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 5 cases stationery, Thacker and Co; 20 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 61 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases varnish, T F Bengalee; 23 cases provisions, Morenas and Co; 7 cases printed books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon; 4 cases cheese, 70 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Rassoljee; 10 cases cheese, Rajazbhoy Jooma; 109 cases oilmenstores, &c, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 7 bales printing papers, Babajee A Tenduleker; 18 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 39 cases provision Bolton and Co; 36 cases cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—11 packages glassware, Rahim Cassum; 500 bags soft sugar, Mooljee Heerjee; 500 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee; 10 cases colour, G F Bengalee; 250 bags soft sugar H Jaechand; 34 bales printing paper, K A Kurreem and Rahimtoola.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s—300 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 60 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima; 60 cases slate pencils, Bhyramji Shapoorjee; 4 cases silvered sheet glass, D Allibhoy; 5 cases writing paper, M A A

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at the r rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

23 bales Turkey red twist.
20 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases white check dhooties.
5 „ twill stripes.
½ „ black Italian cloth.
1 „ khakee dress broca le.
3 „ white nansooks.
5 „ white jaconets.
3 „ white check dhooties.
4 „ white calico.
5 „ colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 1, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods, Glass and Earthenware, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd February at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place several consignments of fancy goods, glass, and earthenware, toys, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the goods are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned the following 23 cases of goods, consisting of buttons, padlocks, Russia beads, dessert knives, cotton twills, files, Turkish caps, dress materials, pen knives, reels, false gold Limetta, cotton reels, glass beads, patent leather, varnish, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SATTARA MILTON AND PEPPERIL DRILL.

On SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva Noor Mahomed—

HJN 6020-5—6 cases, each 10 pieces Sattara Milton.
6020-31—6 „ „ „ „ „ „
PMC 45437-81 } —50 bales each 15 pieces 29 by 40 Pepperil Drill.
45767-86 }
44267-55016—52 „ „ „ „ „ „

BENNETT & Co.

f Bombay, February 1, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THISDAY, MONDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 mahogany square and 1 cottage Piano 38 stencillings on copper plates
On account of the concerned—
2 American organs, damaged.
1 bale Sumatra tobacco ex s.s. Rohilla.
1 case 8 fifteen-day clocks striking half hour.
2 case table covers of sizes.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
6 cases merinos.
On account of the underwriter ex s. s. Remfels—
712—34—1 bale 25 reams colored tissue paper.
On account and at the risk of Motilall Bhogilall Damania, the defaulting indentor—
Ex. s. s. Clan Drummond and s. s. Lycia.
6 cases brass cups.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Moosabhai Adamjee and Sons—
E G A 597 ex ½—1 case 125 gross Imperial Lyra pencils.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdool Hoosein Kikabhai—
EG H-240 ex 5-6—1 case Imperial Lyra pencils, each 125 gross.
Do. 7-8—2 cases do. do.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria on C springs.
1 strong-built new office-shigram.
1 handsome open carriage in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, rising six years, going in harness and saddle.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Jutha of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, by order of Sookhnandan Buldeodas, and on account and at the risk of Narrondass Savutram.

100 bales fully good Bengal cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 225 BUNDLES SHEET IRON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock ware house, on account and at the risk of Kadirbhoy Mahomedally, ex s. s. Niagara—

K M T W—125 bundles sheet iron, 4 feet by 2½ feet, "Ostrich brand."
100 bundles „
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd Feb., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E. I. Brandon, consisting of dining and dressing tables, chob of drawers, iron bedstead, round table whatnot teapoy, wall brackets, pictures, carpets, plated dish covers, teapot, ice pail and salver, cruet and pickle frames, spoons, knives and forks, timepieces, tea and dessert services, vases, lamps, cooking stove, Japanese screen flower pots, books, wearing apparel, glass show cases, work tables, fi ures, watch glasses, and keys, revolver, gold ring set with diamond and rubies, watches, &c.

The effects of the late Captain R. D. C. Davies consisting of valuable books, sword, scabbard, sword belt, and cash box.

The effects of the late Captain J. T. Cronin, consisting of Sextant 3 large and 2 small revolvers, wearing apparel, tin trunks, binoculars, books, compasses, &c.

The effects of the late Mrs. Amelia Sharkey, consisting of tables, chairs, teapoys, cots, chest of drawers, wearing apparel, cooking pots, gold and silver spectacles and sundries.

The effects of the late Ram Pursad Pande consisting of silver idols, gold and silver ornaments, copper and brass pots, wearing apparel, travelling cot and sundries.

Property on view.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gilder Street, Grant Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m.

1 hay press.
4 hand carts.
A quantity of bales of pressed hay.
A quantity of iron bands.
1 weighing machine (lever).

On THURSDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Tramway Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware. K. O. table and hanging lamp, carpets, pictures, etc., etc., the property of J. Abel, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harrington Lodge, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, Hink's and Dilmar's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, fancy curtains, a nearly new stylish Victoria by Stephens and Son, one light Victoria, a powerful bay Waler mare, bay Arab galloway, two sets silver plated single harness, English-made side saddle, &c., the property of F. G. BAILEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on views 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meherali Dewraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will unless previously disposed of by private contract put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th prox., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,360 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 21, 34, 35, new Nos. 16, 886, 4722, 4731, 47, 32, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward No. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts presses, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji, Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1892.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES stoneware Pipes and Junctions Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, Tents, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road (near the Crawford Market), THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st February, 1892, at 2 p.m., the following :—

A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, Flap traps brass cocks, spindles, coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, gratings, locks, leather hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, lamps, tins, wood, casks, tubs, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, stencil plates, tapes, tents, watches, benches, charpoys, naves, copper branch pipes, brass nozzles, gun metal scraps, anvils, squares ironsmith's pulleys, sluice, band saws, gas couplings, steam guages, fountains candlesticks, rail iron, forge, scales, weights, boat, tanks, iron safes, old tire bars, wheels, chain, wire, L.R. valves, ironpipes, tin reservoirs, burners, waste papers, ladders, boxes, stone slabs, boards, posts, glasses, chairs, mill stones, coal dust, and coal ashes at N. S. Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.)

Also on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1892, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlie, a quantity of coal ashes and 1 boat.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 1, 1892.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"OUR POPULAR AT HOME."
Select and Enjoyable.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION ..... 3 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON FEBRUARY 4TH.

Fancy Exhibition of Skating; such as on the Head, Stilts, Boots, &c., &c., &c.
HANDSOME AND VALUABLE PRIZES to be given, which are on view at the Rink.

NUGENT & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
MR. GEO C. MILN
Will give an extra SHAKESPEARIAN Recital
Consisting of Scenes from
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, AT 4 P.M.

At the conclusion of the Reading a Competition in Declamation will take place between Young Ladies in any of the Schools of Bombay. They may select any Recitation they choose; a prize has generously been offered by an influential Citizen of Bombay.

BOX PLAN AT MACROPOLO'S.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1892.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PIL cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

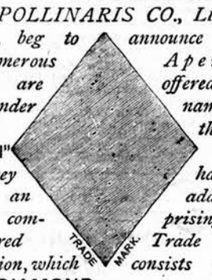
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illnes

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a



RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

THE price of Consols remained at 95⅜ in London yesterday; and the market rates of discount were unaltered at Thursday's enhanced quotations. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged at 106½. The value of Bar Silver was still 42d. per oz.; but a further decline took place in Rupee Securities, say at 13-16 per cent. in Fours, and of ⅞ in 4½ per Cents, at £69⅞ for the former, and £69 for the latter; while in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 91½ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £180,000 in Silver to this port. Paris quotations were unchanged at 95½ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·16½ for Exchange on London.

The only change in London financial quotations to-day is a further decline of 3-16 per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Paper, and of ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £69 11-16, and £68⅝, respectively; Consols and Silver being unaltered; but Silver in New York is half a cent down, at 91 cents, with Exchange on London unchanged.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of ¼d. per cental on No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 6¼d., ex-quay; White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,890,000 quarters, or 100,000 more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was dull at previous rates for Bombay Seed.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid. American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-16d., and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 9-64d for May-June, but in East Indians the only change was a decline of 1-16 d. in "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnivellys. The market closed quiet, the total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet,

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having been 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices come quite unaltered; but there has been a further drop of 1-16d. in American Arrivals, in all positions. The day's Imports are 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 47,000 bales (including only 2,000 East Indian) or 7,000 bales less than were taken in the week preceding; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 82,000 bales. The Imports were 25,000 bales less, at 128,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 39,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday was 697,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 661,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than last week, at 48,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 10,000 bales, and of Surats there were 33,000 bales more in sight, the comparative figures showing an increase in the total supply of 1,038,000 bales, and 1,450,000 bales, as against those for last year and the year before, respectively; and in Surats a decrease of 208,000 bales and 139,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. lower yesterday than on the previous Friday, and compared with the tow previous years, it was 1d. per lb. than in 1891 and 2d. per lb. less than in 1890; while arrivals had receded 9-64d. to 5-32d. during the week.

In New York there was virtually no change in Cotton yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands having remained at 7½ cents., while April Futures were one point lower, at 7·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales, making the week's total considerably below that of both the preceding years, especially 1890; but the total figures for the season, so far, show an increase of 142,000 bales compared with last year's and of 448,000 bales as against those for 1890. The Stock at the Ports also continues comparatively very heavy. The quantity in sight was 7,110,000 bales, against 6,980,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day there has been a further drop of 6 points in April Futures; but the spot price is unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are 39,000 bales, going against 35,000 bales last year, and 20,000 bales in 1890.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	130,000	198,000	161,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	79,000	110,000	65,000
„ „ Continent	64,000	66,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	5,379,000	5,237,000	4,931,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,287,000	2,055,000	1,997,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,431,000	1,652,000	1,583,000
„ stock in the Ports	1,333,000	907,000	674,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,540,000	3,502,200	3,089,880
„ „ Surats	205,000	413,010	343,570

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,053,000	955,840	991,810
„ London	8,000	20,000	15,000
American afloat	240,000	275,000	183,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	17,000
Total	1,911,000	1,260,840	1,206,810
Price of Mid-Americans	4 1-16d.	5 1-16d.	6 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	4d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	1 1-16d.	1 3-8d.

In our local Cotton Market there has been little doing, either way, to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unaltered. Exporters have purchased 150 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 158½-9½; and 25 Bhownugger at Rs. 179; and they have contracted for 200 new Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 163-4; while the Mills have taken 100 bales each of new Dhulia, at Rs. 155; Barsee, at Rs. 180; and Shegaum, at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small export business having done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices of all descriptions are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows —

Cotton	5,175 bales.
Wheat	18,552 cwt.
Linseed	3,604 „
Gingelly	12,236 „
Groundnuts	4,239 „
Castorseed	1,920 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The Dunbar (s) for February loading, has been fixed for one port, under open charter, at 9s. 6d.; and the Arab (s) for late loading in the same month, has been fixed for Marseilles, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was weaker again at opening this morning, advices to hand by wire for both Silver and Cotton, as chronicled above, being inimical to any strength in Exchange; and even at our quotations there have been practically no Merchants' Bills offering; while at the same time, the demand for Bank remittance has been very limited. We may call the market weak at the close, with Banks, drawing rates doubtful, and Credit rates available for next month, say :—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4d. per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. „
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-32d. „
Credits	do.	1s. 4 3-16d. „
Francs	do.	1·70½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and Fours have recided ½ to 5-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing rates, 105 5-16 having been quoted for cash, 105½ for Tuesday's Settlement, and 105 1-16 for the March account; and the market left off weak, with no buyers of Fours for Money above 105½. For the other denomination, 104 is still the quotations.

SHARES continue to show but little movement even on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Jevraj Balloo Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in David; and, decline of Rs. 2½ each, in Luckmidas, and Maneckjee Petit, at our revised quotations, Bengal Flour Mill are Rs. 5 lower, Marcks and Co. have advanced Rs. 3 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—BEYNON—Jan 9, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, S W, S F Monier-Williams, son of Sir M Monier-Williams, K C I E, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of Major-Genl W H Beynon, of Ashburn-place, S W, and granddaughter of late Gen Sir G St P Lawrence, K C S I, C B.

NEPEAN—REID—Jan 11, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Evan Alcock, son of Sir E C Nepean, C B, to Evelyn Maud, daughter of C F Reid.

PAXTON—MACKAY—Jan 5, at St Jonh's Episcopal Church, Archibald, Lieut, Indian S C, son of Major-Gen G Paxton, H M Indian Army (Retired), to Lucy Campbell, daughter of Deputy Surg-Gen G Mackay, M D, H M Indian Army (Retired).

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Jan 10, at Radwalls, Dartmouth, Maj-Gen W R Alexander, late Commandant 1st Sind Horse, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired, aged 67.

BROWNE—Jan 12, at Windsor, Col C R Browne, retired list Bengal Staff Corps, aged 80.

BYAM—Jan 9, at Brighton, Hannah Maria, relict of Capt A E Byam, late Madras Artillery.

DORIA—Jan 4, at Ascot, Gen R A W Doria, R E, late Madras Army, of Allan Bank, Wimbledon.

GRAHAM—Jan 8, at sea, off Port Said, on board the P and O Steamer Bengal, W Graham, son of James Graham, of Holland Park, London, W, aged 33.

MAUDE—Jan 8, at St Quintin-avenue, W, Lizzie, wife of A R Maude, of Comeragh-road, W, and formerly Madras.

MOREHEAD—Jan 5, at Dorset-square, Catherine, widow of W A Morehead, Madras C S, aged 86.

MORIARTY—Jan 13, at Surbiton, Lieut-Col Marshall Pritchard Moriarty, late Bengal Staff Corps (retired), aged 51.

MULLINS—Jan 14, at Bayswater, William Charles Mullins, Secretary of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, aged 52.

SANDHURST—Jan 7, at Regent's Park, Margaret, widow of Gen Lord Sandhurst, G C B, G C S I, &c.

SAVAGE—Jan 9, at Newbury, Berks, Frances Isabella, widow of Major G Savage, 37th Regt, and eldest daughter of Henry Hamilton, C S I, Bengal Civil Service.

SMYTH—Jan 12, at Albert-square, Clapham-road, Isabella Anne, widow of late B Smyth, formerly of Calcutta, aged 75.

WHIFFIN—January 7, at Twickenham, J G Whiffin, Paymaster-in-chief, R N, and Secretary of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers-hill, aged 65.

WILSON—Jan. 7, at Lancaster-gate, W, G H D Wilson, late Bombay C S, son of late Col G Wilson, of Norfolk, aged 47.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—MITCHELL—January 28, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. C. Gilder, Charles Robinson, eldest son of the late Captain W. H. Robinson 31st Regiment to Louisa Mitchell, widow of the late John Gull Mitchell, of the Bombay Bank.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

THE great defamation case of Captain Hovell against Cursetjee which occupied one of the most expeditious judges of the High Court three days has been at length dismissed with costs; and now that the whole story is told all the world wonders how such a suit ever came to be filed at all. If there were any defamation in the case, the plaintiff was clearly the party to be sued; but Mr. Le Mesurier, who was really the aggrieved, did not invoke the terrors of the law. He found sufficient relief for his feelings in a big "D" followed up later on by a letter to the Military Secretary. It is true that this letter, incontinently led his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his turn to write a letter, to the address of Captain Hovell; and ultimately the Government of Bombay intervened in the case, instructing the Advocate-General to argue before Mr. Justice Parsons the validity of an order given by Mr. Justice Bayley requiring the production of the correspondence between Captain Hovell and the Military Secretary. As an illustration of the abiding truth that from the smallest causes mighty quarrels spring, this Poona epic may perhaps repay the attention bestowed on it. In July last a professional pedestrian, named Hancock, visited Poona, and Mr. T. R. Le Mesurier and a few others made up a purse, for which he was to walk a given number of miles within an hour. The spectacle of a man walking against time, however fast the pace, is not very exciting; and it was decided that a soldier named Watts should enter the lists, and put Hancock to the test of walking five furlongs more than himself in the hour. In any event Hancock was to have the purse. The Advocate-General volunteered the suggestion that possibly Watts if he won might have been given a trifle for himself by Hancock; but if such were the case, Mr. Le Mesurier knew nothing of it. There were no stakes, at Hancock's request Mr. Le Mesurier acted as referee, and also as judge, Watts making no objection. He had a bet of the not very considerable amount of Rs. 10 on Watts, whom he had never seen before the match, and if there were a question of pecuniary interest in the result of the contest—if contest it might be called—his bias would naturally have been in favour of the soldier on whom he had, in Lord Salisbury's phrase, "put his money." The two pedestrians went over the course—229 yards long—in presence of a number of soldiers of the Lancaster Regiment, to which Watts belonged. Mr. Wheal, an expert in such matters, was the referee for fair walking; he kept a record of the laps which he compared from time to time with that kept by Mr. Le Mesurier. At the end of the hour, the latter stopped Hancock, who was in front, and Mr. Wheal stopped Watts, 22 yards behind. They compared their records, which agreed, and it was found that Hancock had gone round fifty-three laps, plus ten or twelve yards, and Watts forty-eight laps, plus ten or twelve yards. Mr. Le Mesurier announced the result, which greatly disappointed the soldiers present.

"There was," said Mr. LeMesurier, "the usual row which soldiers make when they lose their money." One soldier alone had a bet on, and that amounted to Rs. 8. That sum is quite sufficient it appears from what follows to make soldiers very angry when their comrade loses it. "A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed" and Captain Hovell does not dissemble that Mr. Le Mesurier seemed to be in imminent danger of being mobbed. Captain Hovell was not present at the commencement of the race, he belonged to the Worcestershire Regiment; and it might have been supposed that he could have viewed the result with calmness. But his feelings were enlisted on the side of the soldiers who had lost their money. He had only seen Hancock pass Watts five times, and therefore he disputed the accuracy of the judge's award. The impression that Watts had won was indeed shared not only by the soldiers and by Captain Hovell but other spectators. Captain Hovell only heard the part of the judge's statement giving the number of laps done by Watts as 47 and he accepted as correct a statement by other officers that Hancock had achieved but 51. He, thereupon leaped to the conclusion that the award was wrong; and under that impression, which he did nothing to verify he took steps—in all disinterestedness, for he had no bet or other concern in the race—he permitted himself to say and do things which have involved him in much trouble and considerable loss. He went to Mr. Wheal's house, and asked him if he did not think the race a "swindle." Mr. Wheal showed his book, and stated that the race was fairly won by Hancock. Whether this interview took place before or after Captain Hovell's midnight visit to the *Poona Observer* office does not appear. At 12 o'clock, on the night of the race, Captain Hovell drove to the office of that paper, and asked for the sub-editor; the proof-reader appeared, and in answer to a question whether a report of the match had been received stated that it had not. The Captain then proceeded to dictate an account of what had taken place, and when the regular report came in, suggested corrections and alterations which were made. He waited till 2 o'clock in the morning to revise the proofs. He accepted in court the responsibility for the report, which set forth that Mr. Le Mesurier had a bet on the race (the fact that the bet in question was on the man against whom he had decided was not mentioned) that he had given the race to Hancock, whom he had himself stated that he had only gone round 51 times, while Watts had gone round 48; the whole creating the impression that Mr. Le Mesurier had a bet on the race and had given a wrong decision. Mr. Le Mesurier was clearly aggrieved. The publication of such an erroneous presentment of the facts was calculated to do him injury. He wrote to the Military Secretary, complaining of Captain Hovell's action in going late at night to the office of a local paper and getting an irresponsible subordinate to insert a misleading and mischievous account of what took place. On this complaint, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief appears to have acted, and severely censured the conduct of Captain Hovell. Whether the censure was passed before Captain Hovell had an opportunity of representing his view of the case, does not appear, for the letters that passed have not been published. But Captain Hovell was not left wholly to the disciplinary mercies of Sir George Greaves. Mr. Le Mesurier represented to the proprietor of the paper which had been led to publish an erroneous report of what had taken place, that reparation was due to him. It was given in the shape of a article published on the 23rd March, which stated the circumstances under which Captain Hovell had obtained the insertion of the offensive report, and asserting that the facts as therein set forth were not true. Unfortunately Captain Hovell and his friends—and it is said an eminent counsel whom he consulted—held that this article, which the High Court has pronounced to be a perfectly fair and accurate statement of the facts, was defamatory, and conveyed the innuendo that he was a liar and a slanderer. What it set forth was that the report which he caused to be published was inaccurate and unjust, and he could have been well-advised had he recognised that the article afforded him an opportunity for withdrawing from the untenable position in which he had placed himself. This course was not taken. An action for damages of Rs. 5,000 was brought against the printer and publisher of the paper, which facts having been dismissed with costs Mr. Justice Parsons expressing the general opinion in stating that the plaintiff ought to have set himself right with the public and the judge by frank acceptance of the article instead of founding an action for defamation on it.

It may be, of course, that Captain Hovell was not entirely a free agent in this affair. If he were informed by his official superior that his conduct was unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, he may have conceived that the only course open to him was to bring out all the facts in a court of law, at whatever cost to himself and others. Something of this kind happened in Poona once before within living memory. In September 1884 a Resolution of Government was issued upon what was called the Poona Racing Scandal. Complaints were made regarding the conduct of military officers who had acted as stewards, and an inquiry was held by their co-stewards and other civil and military officers of high standing. The Committee acquitted the officers in question of a breach of the laws of racing, but declared that they had failed in their duty as stewards, and they were not invited to resume their functions. The Government resolution accepted this finding as final and conclusive, and censured the officers concerned for having "thus caused their reputation to be freely canvassed by the public and the newspapers." His Excellency in Council impressed upon all members of her Majesty's Service "how greatly its honour is endangered by a light estimation of duties in the discharge of which it is impossible to be too scrupulous," and those concerned were reminded of the consequences of any failure to set an example of rectitude "which exposes that service to contempt, and if brought home to individuals might require to be noticed by Government in a manner which would entail the ruin of those implicated." The result of this fulmination was that the officers in question were goaded into taking proceedings against the local paper, which in that case also happened to be the *Poona Observer*. It turned out that there was nothing worse at the bottom of the rumpus than a warm turf dispute, and nothing at all to justify the imputations cast upon the personal honour of anybody. The local paper in that case also had been misled by the information given by parties to the dispute. In the present case, as in that of 1884, litigation seems to have been preceded by official censure, launched before the facts were fully ascertained.

Two travellers, just returned from Mashonaland, have given to the world their opinions as to gold prospects in that country. First of these is Lord Randolph Churchill, who writes to the *Daily Graphic*; the second, Mr. E. A. Maund, who has been interviewed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. When they agree their unanimity is wonderful; when they differ their divergence is as far apart as the Poles. In the endeavour to discriminate and weigh the relative values of the two eye-witnesses it must be remembered that the one spent his time principally in sport, descending to business by way of relaxation rather than of fixed purpose; the other went for serious business and left sport alone. Lord Randolph Churchill declares Mashonaland to be "neither Arcadia nor El Dorado," and the country is not good enough; Mr. Maund, that there is splendid gold; Lord Randolph Churchill does not recommend it for agriculture; Mr. Maund thinks that a finer agricultural and grazing country does not exist. They agree that the Eiffel district is disappointing and this is the only important point on which the two opinions run side by side. As to the Unswezi river district Lord Randoph declares it to contain nothing of promise, the specimens of quartz crushed giving but poor prospects. Prospectors were daily returning, having found nothing of value or promise; Hartley Hill, the same. Admitting it possible that in course of time some fortunate band of prospectors may light upon a really valuable reef, he declares that no consideration or argument that he knows of leads him to the expectation that this will be the case in the land he has bought, any more than the absence of gold in Middlesex would lead him to the expectation that a gold mine would be discovered in Grosvenor Square. According to Mr. Maund's account every prospector on going by way of Zimbabye remarked on the splendid gold formation of slate with numerous reefs running through it. Tens of thousands of slaves must have been employed on old workings he discovered. Then as regards the climate Lord Randolph says that it is altogether unfit for colonisation and settlement by small emigrants. Mr. Maund avers that for eight months of the year a finer climate cannot be found anywhere, and during the four months of the rainy season with ordinary precautions and proper housing white men need have no fe... The world is no wiser, for the one verdict negatives the other. Neither can be accepted in its entirety.

COLONEL SIR ROBERT GROVES SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I., whose death is announced by our Karachi correspondent, was agent to the Governor-Generul

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAN-BRITANNIC FESTIVAL.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Lord Harris has written to Sir Astley Cooper cordially approving the athletic portion of the proposed Pan-Britannic Festival.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 29.

The Bill, now before the Reichstag, to render religious teaching compulsory in all public schools, is being vehemently opposed by the National Liberals.

In the House this evening General von Caprivi bitterly reproached the Liberals for their desertion, and warned them against opposing the measure, which provided a weapon against the growth of Atheism in the present troublous times. The Chancellor left the House abruptly, and was followed by other Ministers.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

There is a tremendous block of goods on the French frontiers awaiting admission before the 1st February, when the new tariff will be enforced.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The deaths are announced of the Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., and Sir George Edward Paget, K.C.B.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The boilers of H. M. S. Troopship Malabar having been found defective a hired transport will convey the Cameron Highlanders to Malta, and from thence will take the Royal Scots to India.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of Ripon, replying to an address of welcome from the Indian students at the Edinburgh University, said he did not desire to see household suffrage in India, but he insisted for a reasonable share of native representation in the Councils of India.

AN IRONCLAD ASHORE.

H. M. S. Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, has gone ashore near Plataca, in the Levant, and is reported to be leaking.

OPENING OF THE EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY.

CAIRO, JAN. 30.

The Khedive Abbas opened the Egyptian Assembly to-day. In the course of his speech he congratulated the Assembly on the results hitherto obtained, which, he said, were mainly owing to the initiative of his father the late Khedive Tewfik, whose work he intended to continue.

THE FINANCIAL STRAITS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 30.

His Majesty the King has waived his share of the Civil List by one-fifth.

The Government have presented a Bill to the Cortes, largely taxing the salaries of all Government officials, and authorising extensive measures being taken with a view of covering the deficit.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 22nd inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day, having been delayed in the Canal.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Bombay mails of the 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday (Saturday).

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 31.

Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Beluchistan, died on the 29th instant, at Lus Beyla, of inflammation of the lungs and pneumonia.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

Twenty-eight common shell, fired from six three howitzers at an escarp wall behind covering a mass of earth, resulted in a complete breach in the rivetment wall and eight hits in the covering mass. The reconnaissance by the Cavalry Brigade to-day was most successful.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

Colonel Meakin, Commandant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been selected by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army as the officer to represent the Volunteer Forces of this Presidency on the Volunteer Committee, which will assemble at Calcutta, on the 10th instant.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

Special provision for additional expenditure on railways, it is likely, will be made during the ensuing financial year. h e conversion of the Nalhati Railway from four feet to the standard gauge has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, which work the East India Railway will carry out.

NATIVE INFANTRY NOMENCLATURE.

A few changes in the nomenclature of Native Infantry Regiments are notified. The 10th Madras Infantry becomes the 1st Burma Rifles, the 39th Bengal Infantry is to be known as the Garhwal Rifles, and the 40th Beluchis as the 40th Pathan Regiment.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM AN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 31.

The news published regarding the diamond case that the Nizam is going to conclude a compromise with Mr. Jacob by the payment of 17 lakhs, &c., to him is absolutely without foundation in fact.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. WHITEHEAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Mr. W. F. Whitehead, co-editor of the *Indian Daily News*, died last night after a few days' illness. He was buried with military honors, the members of his own company, the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and a large contingent of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers forming the escort. He was known throughout India in Volunteering circles a crack shot, and one who had done much to advance the cause of Volunteering. He was formerly in Bombay on the staff of the *Gazette*. He leaves a wife and six children who are now in England. Lord Roberts took a kindly interest in his case, and sent to hospital to enquire after his welfare.

LORD ROBERTS ON VOLUNTEERS.

Last evening Lord Roberts inspected the Calcutta Volunteers who mustered 1,600, including the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Cossipore Artillery, the Light Horse, and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, reserve and cadets, the East India Railway, and E. B. S. Rifle Volunteers. At the conclusion of the usual manœuvres Lord Roberts addressed the officers of the several corps. He was glad, he said, to notice their efficiency on parade as also the progress and substantial addition made during the year. He was glad to hear of their *esprit de corps* and zeal, but at the same time he reminded them it was essential to the success of the movement that the authorities should be fully alive to the value of Volunteers, though doubtless they were doing all they can. His Excellency referred to the Manipore Expedition showing that Government was anxious to utilize the Volunteers whenever practicable. The Lieutenant-Governors of various Provinces, the Viceroy, and Governors of Bombay and Madras had all evinced this appreciation by appointing Volunteers as A.-D.-C.'s. That example he himself intended to follow. Then the Volunteer Committee should satisfy the public that there was every desire to make all reasonable concessions where practicable. No one recognised more fully than himself the value of Volunteers as an important element in military organisation, and he was most anxious that they may be thoroughly efficient, that the rank-and-file should be good shots; and that the officers should be so intimately acquainted with their duties as to be able to instruct the men. Efficiency mainly depended on the officers, but there was this difference between the army and volunteers, the latter elected their own officers. He earnestly hoped the selections might be made with due sense of responsibility, and that officers be selected on account of their acquaintance with the duties and not on account of the length of their purses. All were agreed that the present course of musketry was on the right lines but the system of awarding prizes was an open question. The object should be the improvement of shooting, not merely an award for a few good shots. It is a difficult matter doubtless to arrange otherwise, but it is hoped the matter will receive their attention, and that without discouraging the crack shots more will be done than at present towards securing all round proficiency in shooting. Another point his Excellency touched upon was the desirability of all cultivating smart, soldier-like appearance in uniform in and out of parade, and he gave few hints on the subject, and quoted as an instance the want of proper soldierly spirit, where an important reconnoitring party actually took the form, a corporal and three privates were driven along the road in a ticka gharry. He trusted that the result of the Volunteer Conference would be to render the volunteer service more popular, and that its efficiency increase with the increase of the numbers. It is heartily congratulated that the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles made a good progress and excellent turn-out in this occasion; and it is hoped they will not relax their efforts till all branches of the C. V. R. be numerically strong and professionally proficient as possible Volunteers would be.

THE COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 31.

A meeting was held this evening at the Rayachand Dipchand School, under the auspices of influential citizens for establishing a cow-protection society branch of the Bombay Gorakshak Mandli. A committee was formed for further movement.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Loca Government in reply to the message of condolence of the Bombay Presidency Association telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India on the day of the funeral of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale:—

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 29th January, 1892.

To P. M. Mehta, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that by command of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Secretary of State has requested that the sincere thanks of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness may be conveyed to the Bombay Presidency Association for their message of condolence on the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale.—Yours, &c.,

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

H. E. LADY HARRIS has kindly consented to present the medals and other prizes to those of the successful competitors who may be in Bombay, at the opening of the Exhibition on Wednesday next, at 5-15 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood will preside. H. E. the Governor's Band has been kindly lent for the occasion. The Exhibition is, we understand, of unusual excellence and interest.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

BOOKS of unsold tickets must be returned to Messrs. Soundy and Co. to-day. The drawing will take place on Tuesday, at the Secretariat, at 5-30 p.m. Members of the committee are particularly requested to be present.

IN the New York market on January 7, cotton reached the lowest price it has touched for half a century.

THE *Daily News* Vienna correspondent sends an account of the cruel excesses committed against the Russian Jews in the Governments of Pensa and Saratov.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ILLNESS AND DEATH OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

"THE Prince of Wales gave a dinner party at Sandringham yesterday, in honour of the 28th birthday of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The Prince and Princess of Wales and family returned to Marlborough House on Monday." The foregoing intelligence appeared in the journals of Saturday last. On Monday morning, at the very time that their Royal Highnesses were expected to return to town to complete the preparations for the marriage of the Prince of Wales's eldest son, the country heard with regret that the young Duke was suffering from a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic, accompanied by pneumonia. There was nothing, however, in the official announcements to suggest any great alarm. We were told that his strength was "well maintained," and while everybody felt sorry that the Prince should be stricken with sickness almost on the eve of the nuptial ceremony, the general opinion was that owing to his comparative youth, he would recover in a short time. Even at Sandringham itself the illness was not regarded with special anxiety. Prince George, who, it is satisfactory to learn, was well enough to have some skating on Saturday, remarked to a friend at the end of the week, "We are unlucky. I have got well, and now my brother is ill," but he spoke as if the ailment was an ordinary one. Although in the case of illustrious personages the doctors notoriously abstain as far as possible from the use of expressions calculated to disturb the public mind, loyal subjects were reassured when they learned of the *Tableaux Vivants* in the handsome new Indian Room at Osborne on Monday night. On this occasion the Queen entertained a considerable number of guests, which showed that in her Majesty's opinion and in that of the Royal Family her favourite grandson could not be in any danger. Simultaneously with the intimating of the Prince's illness we heard that one of the visitors to the Norfolk seat of the Heir-Apparent, Count Albert Mensdorff, had been obliged to return to town in consequence of a sharp attack of influenza, and it subsequently transpired that other members of the household, including Sir Francis Knollys, the Private Secretary, were confined to their rooms with the same complaint. The party staying at Sandringham included, besides the family, the Duke of Clarence's *fiancee*, Princess Victoria May, together with her parents and brothers.

The first bulletin issued on Monday evening was signed, not by the medical attendants, but by the comptroller, Sir Dighton Probyn. It informed us that the illness continued to pursue a somewhat severe course, but that the condition and strength of the patient were favourable. A little later on the same night the doctors reported that the inflammation of the lungs was pursuing its course, that the strength was well maintained, and that no improvement could yet be reported in the condition of his Royal Highness. The bulletin of Tuesday night was comparatively encouraging. "We consider," wrote Drs. Broadbent, Laking, and Manby, "that the day has been on the whole favourable. No marked change has taken place, but the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is somewhat better than this morning." It was not until Wednesday that the real seriousness of the situation was proclaimed to the world. In the forenoon the following bulletin was posted at Marlborough House, and its contents were soon telegraphed to all parts of the country, creating deep anxiety among all classes of the community:—"Symptoms of great gravity have supervened, and the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is critical. A further statement of the Duke's condition will be issued in the course of the day." The last clause especially was deemed to be of painful significance; and so it proved. The bulletin just quoted was signed at 9-30 a.m. Four hours later, namely, at 1-30 p.m., the doctors wrote:—"There has been no change in the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence since the morning." A third bulletin sent out at 8 p.m. and awaited by a sympathetic crowd outside the gates of Marlborough House in Pall Mall was not reassuring:—"No abatement of the unfavourable symptoms," it ran, "has taken place during the day, and the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence gives cause for grave anxiety, although his strength is well maintained."

On Thursday morning the news spread that the poor young Prince had succumbed. The melancholy tidings were confirmed by the following bulletin displayed on the walls of Marlborough House:—"After a marked improvement in the early part of the night his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's strength suddenly failed about 2 a.m., and he gradually sank, his death taking place at 9-15." Earlier in the morning the Lord Mayor made known to the anxious callers at the Mansion House the following touching telegram:—"Sandringham 9-45 a. m. Our beloved son passed away 9-0 a. m. Albert Edward."

An hour earlier Cardinal Manning breathed his last. He had been apprised of the Duke of Clarence's state, and although dying himself the venerable Cardinal thought more of the Prince's sufferings than of his own. One of his faithful attendants told him on Tuesday of the apparent slight improvement reported from Sandringham. "Thank God!" was the response that came from the feeble lips. It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast between the death of the great ecclesiastic at the close of an unusually protracted and full life, and that of the youthful Duke, who was only as it were on the threshhold of life. It appears from the brief official description of the Duke's last moments, that when the collapse came at 2 a.m. yesterday morning the sorrowing relatives were called to the bedside. Poor Princess May was distracted, especially when during the paroxysms of delirium, she was not allowed to be near her betrothed. A most affecting account of the scene in the chamber of death has appeared this afternoon. We are told that when the end had come the disconsolate girl became hysterical, and some time elapsed before she could be persuaded to leave the apartment. Standing by the lifeless body she called the Duke by name, entreated him to speak to her once more, and wrung her hands in despair. The Duchess of Teck and the Princess of Wales, the narrative proceeds to say, endeavoured to calm her, but their efforts were unavailing, and the poor creature was led from the room wailing in the most sorrowful accents, "Oh, Eddie, Eddie!"

The medical journals give rather full details of the course of the disease, but beyond these facts and the short authoritative statement, there are few particulars known. The *British Medical Journal*, referring to the shivering which the Duke experienced at the onset, says:—"This shivering, alternating with heat, is one of the features of influenza which have attracted much professional attention, and on account of it Indian medical officers especially are disposed to insist on the malarial nature of the disease.' Yesterday afternoon whilst standing in Pall Mall watching, the stream of persons calling at Marlborough House to tender their condolences I was joined by a distinguished retired Indian medical officer who told me that he did not believe that the Prince had had influenza at all.

The telegraph will have informed you of the profound sorrow caused throughout these realms by the loss that has befallen the Royal Family, and the nation—sorrow that it may be some consolation to know is reflected by the outlying parts of the Empire. Those whose memories go back thirty years say that there has been no such outburst of sympathy since the death of the Prince Consort. The managers of the theatres and other places of amusement decided not to open their doors last night. In doing this they only anticipated the wishes of the public, who seem to regard the unhappy termination of the Duke of Clarence's life as almost a personal bereavement. At any time the event would have excited universal regret, but what has added so much to the intensity of the nation's grief is that this affliction should have come at such a moment. The death of one so near in succession to the Throne for reasons of State cannot be contemplated without some concern, but the nation for the present has no thoughts but of compassion for the heart-broken relatives. The depth and spontaneity of the public sorrow has made a great impression on the foreigners within our gates. "It is impossible," writes M. Paul Villars, the able correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, "to behold this display of popular feeling without realising the fact that the loyalty of the English to their Royal Family is no empty form, but is deeply rooted in the nation's heart." The knowledge of this undeniable truth, it may be hoped, brings a ray of comfort to the illustrious mourners.

The papers publish biographies of the Duke of Clarence, and draw very fully on the incidents of his recent visit to India. Some or all of the journals quote the words his Royal Highness used at the conclusion of his successful tour, but I have seen no reference to the interesting little speech he made at the dinner given by the Northbrook Club in honour of Lord Reay eighteen months ago. He replied to the toast of the Royal Family, and, in doing so, said:—"It gives me great pleasure to be present at this dinner to welcome Lord Reay. I have only just returned from my Indian tour, a tour which I had long been anxious to make, and I may say that realization has far exceeded expectation. I visited nearly all the most important cities and native States throughout the Empire, and I received the greatest hospitality on all sides from Natives as well as from British residents. When I first landed at Bombay I was received by Lord Reay, and I shall never forget the kindness which the late Governor showed to me at that time." Until his engagement with the charming Princess May was contracted a few short weeks since the Duke of Clarence had not occupied a large share of public attention, but the fact that the projected marriage was based upon a union of affection had greatly enhanced his popularity. By those who knew him as intimately as a Royal personage can be known he was, I have always heard, greatly liked for his amiability and modesty. He visited a great deal at country-houses and all his hostesses declare that they never knew anyone who was more easy to entertain. This goes to confirm what was generally noticed about the Duke, when he was growing up to the state of manhood, namely, an utter absence of what is known as "side." "He was," writes Mr. James Stuart, M.P., who knew him well at Cambridge "of an exceedingly kindly disposition and a thorough gentleman. Though somewhat stiff and slow in manner, he had yet a keen perception of what was necessary to put people at their ease." Mr. Stuart relates an interesting instance of this which occurred to himself. "When I stood for the undivided borough of Hackney, in 1884," writes Mr. Stuart, "I pledged myself to vote against any further increase of grant to the Royal family, and in particular against the grant which was then mooted to the Prince himself on coming of age. When I returned to Cambridge after my election, the Prince came into my room—exactly as before—and I noticed how with a little awkwardness, and yet with such evident good feeling, he strove to let me see that my pledge, to which he somewhat slyly alluded, made no difference to his friendliness."

The Prince lived on the same staircase as Mr. Stuart and so they saw a great deal of each other.' It is well known that Prince Eddie was his mother's favourite and it is pleasing to learn of his affection for her and for his sisters. Mr. Stuart says:—"He continually turned the conversation to them. They were evidently much in his thoughts. He quoted what they had said, spoke of what they were doing. They came to see him more than once. They all lunched together in Sir William Harcourt's room or in my room. They were very merry together. He was never so merry as with his mother and sisters. As they walked across the college court together he would draw his arm, through his mother's, press it close to his, and brighten up altogether." A distinguished man who was brought into close contact with the Prince not long ago and had peculiarly good opportunities of judging as to his character said to me this morning that what struck him most about the Duke of Clarence was his unassuming ways. He was not possessed of remarkable talents, and he gave one the impression of being aware of the fact. Mr. Stuart says of the Duke's Cambridge days that he was not quick, but he was industrious. "He was altogether slow of mental movement. He was markedly desirous of not offending, and took particular pains to treat those with whom he came in contact with respect. The Duke had not been placed in any position where it could be shown if he possessed "considerable intellectual qualities," but the ceremonial duties he had on several occasions been called upon to undertake were discharged in a manner to give great promise for the future, and to encourage the belief that he would be more than equal to fill the exalted position that in the natural course of things he would have occupied. A pleasing illustration of his modesty was mentioned at a public meeting the day before his death. The speaker, a clergyman, said that when he was last in York he heard that the Duke, whose regiment was stationed there, attended the Minister regularly. It was proposed to set aside a stall in the Cathedral for his sole use, but this he emphatically declined. "Treat me like everybody else," he said.

People scarcely realise that if Prince George's typhoidal attack had ended fatally, as at one time seemed likely, the Duchess of Fife would to-day be the next successor to the Prince of Wales in the direct line. As the *Times* points out, Prince George's "complete restoration to health and vigour becomes an affair of, if possible, increased solicitude. He is more heavily freighted than before with the country's hopes, while his bereaved parents will turn to him with a more anxious and passionate affection." I hear that since his arrival at Sandringham his Royal Highness has largely increased in weight and bulk, perhaps rather too much so, as I believe not unfrequently happens with persons recovering from the terrible malady with which he was recently afflicted. Londoners are hoping that as the Prince of Wales intended to permit them to participate in the ceremonies attending his son's marriage by having a procession in the metropolis they will be given an opportunity of paying their respects to the memory of the late Prince if his remains are interred at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

An eloquent passage in one of John Bright's Crimean speeches must have recurred to many people during the past few days. "The Angel of Death," said the great orator, "has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no one as when the first-born were slain of old to sprinkle with blood the lintel and the two side posts of our doors that he may spare and pass on; he takes his victims from the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and the cottage of the poor and lowly." The death of a Prince of the Church even though he be so eminent as the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminister naturally occupies less attention than the death of a Prince of the blood Royal, who stood in such close relation to the throne. At any other time the loss of a man of Cardinal Manning's character and record would have absorbed public notice. As it is there are not wanting indications that both among Protestants and Catholics profound regret is felt at the removal from our midst of one who has played such an important part on life's stage. In recent years the Cardinal's overpowering sympathy for the poor and the oppressed led him to identify himself with certain popular movements in a manner that some of his Catholic friends could not approve, but round his death-bed all criticism is hushed, and those who shared his faith remember with gratitude the loyalty he displayed to the Church of Rome. The last time I saw the distinguished ecclesiastic was in the lobby of the House of Commons, which he was fond of visiting in order to keep in touch with the Irish members whose political aspirations he shared. Looked at from a social point of view alone he will be much missed in London, where his striking ascetic features were very familar in our streets.

AUSTRIA is reported to be endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican.

THE announcement that the members of the Bruce family who are entitled to the reversion and remainder have decided to appeal against the recent decision directing the sale of the Savernake estate has been received with regret at Marlborough. If the House of Lords should reverse the decision of the Court of Appeal (writes a *Pall Mall* correspondent), the woodman's axe will again awaken the echoes of Savernake forest, and the fine old glades will lose much of their beauty.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 26th instant.

COLLISIONS AT THE DOCKS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th January, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 6, dated 13th January, together with the proceedings and report of the Court of Inquiry that investigated the circumstances attending the accident to the s. s. Mirzapore, caused by her striking against the bull nose of the Victoria Dock, while in charge of Mr. Harvie, 2nd grade pilot. The Port Officer states that he fully concurs in the views expressed by the Court that no blame attaches to the pilot and he recommends that no further steps be taken in the matter. Read Government Resolution in the Marine Department above referred, to and portions of the Report of the Court bearing on the pilot's conduct. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 14th January, estimating the cost of repairing the damage to the bull nose of the dock at Rs. 545. Read memo. to the Acting Engineer, dated 13th January, intimating that the Chairman has sanctioned the repairs being commenced at once in anticipation of Trustees' approval. Resolution—The cost of repairs estimated at Rs. 545 should be charged against repairs and maintenance, Prince's and Victoria Docks. The amount need not be recovered from the P. and O. Company. No further steps need he taken with regard to the pilot.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th January, reporting that the s. s. Clan Gordon, while entering the Prince's Dock on the 6th instant in pilotage charge of Mr. Melling, 1st grade pilot, collided with the platform of the steps north of the dock entrance, that the damage done to the vessel was slight and that some of the stones of the platform below water were broken. The Port Officer further states that the Captain exonerates the pilot from all blame and that he has himself inquired into the circumstances and is satisfied that no blame attaches to the pilot. Read memo. by the Acting Engineer, dated 14th January, stating that the landing and two bottom step stones are broken, and that they can be repaired at an estimated cost of Rs. 75. Resolution: The cost of repairs, estimated at Rs. 75, should be charged against Repairs and Maintenance Prince's and Victoria Docks. The amount need not be recovered from the Clan Line. No further steps need be taken with regard to the pilot.

THE DOCK CHANNEL.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th December, forwarding plan No. 3603-L showing in blue the area, of the Dock Channel, which will be deepened to the full depth of 55·00 on T.H.D. by 31st March next and in red the area which is not done. The Acting Engineer points out that the area colored red cannot be dredged below 61·00 until the rock has been removed, and as this is only a small portion of the Dock Channel that remains to be completed he recommends that Rs. 69,000 be provided in the next budget for the purpose to be met from savings in the original estimate for Victoria Dock. He further states that if instead of the area indicated with a plain red tint only the area hatched red on the plan be dredged the cost will be about Rs. 34,050. Resolution: The work estimated to cost Rs. 34,050 is sanctioned.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOSPITAL.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, European General Hospital Endowment Fund, dated 25 February, requesting the Trustees to sanction a contribution of Rs. 600 every 6 months towards the maintenance of the Fund.

Read letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 1067, dated 7th March 1890, inquiring whether the returns of annual expenditure on account of this hospital, which are received through Government for calculation of the Trustees' share of the expenses, include the item contributed by the Endowment Fund.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 110-3, dated 9th April 1890, forwarding a letter from Surgeon Collie, Acting Physician in charge, European General Hospital, dated 25th March, stating that the expenditure incurred by the endowment fund is not shown in these returns and also that no reference is made in them to dock employes treated gratuitously in the hospital, both indoor and outdoor patients, and to officers and seamen of vessels treated as out patients, and that as a general rule there are at least one or two dock employes (*e. g.* stevedores) in the free ward. He further states that he believes the custom in Calcutta is to levy so much a ton as hospital dues from every ship which gives a more liberal contribution towards the support of the hospital, and all seamen are treated free and that this system would undoubtedly do away with what are hard cases, such as charging seamen's earnings for their support in the hospital after they have signed clear of their ships; that in many cases seamen leave hospital penniless after long illness and the Endowment Fund has had to step in to pay for their board and lodging at the Sailors' Home. Resolution:—Subject to the opinion of the Solicitor being to the effect that such a grant would under section 36 (5) (d) of the Indian Ports Act 1889, or under any other provision of the law, be legal and subject also to the sanction of the local Government, a contribution of Rs. 10,000 may be made to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund, the charge being made against Post Departmental Revenue.

Government and the Honorary Secretary, European General Hospital Endowment Fund should be informed with reference to letter No. 52, dated 25th March 1890, from the Acting Physican in charge, European General Hospital, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General, received under Government endorsement (Marine Department), dated 10th March 1890, that (para. 2) the Port Trust is not responsible for persons employed by stevedores as the latter are paid by the Agents of the ships for which they work, and not by the Trust, but that the Trust is prepared to pay, and has always paid when applied to, Hospital charges, whether as in or out door patients, for their servants drawing less than Rs. 300 a month. When on higher rates of salary they are left to pay their own charges.

With regard to Dr. Collie's 3rd para. It was some years ago arranged with Government that the Trustees should pay a lump sum towards the European General Hospital instead of levying hospital dues; and it is not supposed that even were the latter levied the system under which seamen are charged for their support in the European General Hospital would be changed. The contribution now proposed to be made would help to alleviate the hard cases referred to by Dr. Collie.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Jan. 1892.	For week ending 22nd Jan. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	24	29
,, out of ,, ..	24	24
,, transported	23	17
,, attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	7
,, left	8	9
,, remaining in dock	10	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	8
,, left.....	8	6
,, remaining in dock	6	10

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.
during week to 23rd January.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, inclusive Sundays and holiday.
S.s. Imperator	4,070	1 day.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A passenger had three maunds of luggage and was going a journey of 600 miles on one of the railways and was charged Rs. 12 or 1 anna and 75 pies per seer, another had three maunds and one seer and was going to the same place had to pay Rs. 13 or 1 anna and 8 26-121 pies per seer or one rupee extra for one seer, while I had three maunds and eleven seers and was going 610 miles, and had to pay Rs. 17-8 or 2 annas and 1 85-121 pies per seer or more than Rs. 4 for extra ten miles or something out of all proportion. Let me ask through the medium of your paper if such rates which I find are universal in India should not be revised without reference as to who these people are, or can there be any necessity on further writing on such unparalleled incongruity.—Yours, &c.,

A TRAVELLER WHO HAS BEEN UNJUSTLY TREATED.

THE tribal agitation against the authority of the Governor of Tangiers, still continues, and ironclads from Italy and France have been despatched to that port.

AN Anarchist attempt to sack the town of Xeres was reported on January 9. One Anarchist was killed and several wounded in the streets. The town was in a state of panic.

THE United States President is expected shortly to issue a proclamation imposing retaliatory duties upon goods from countries declining to make reciprocal trade treaties with the United States.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

HIS ILLNESS AND LAST HOURS.

ALL other events have been completely overshadowed this week, writes the *Times* to hand yesterday, by the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, after an illness of only a few days. It is stated that after returning from the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe his Royal Highness did not feel well, but he went out shooting on the 6th ultimo, and it is feared that he then aggravated his indisposition. On Thursday (7th ult.) he remained at Sandringham House all day, but the symptoms were not to be distinguished from those of an ordinary cold. He was worse on Friday (8th ult.) and, indeed, felt so unwell that he did not leave his room and was not present at the dinner given in honour of his 28th birthday. On Saturday (9th ult.) it was deemed necessary to call in the advice of Dr. Laking, who, with Dr. Broadbent, had been in attendance during the serious illness of Prince George of Wales. Throughout the whole of the following Saturday and Sunday the Duke suffered considerably from a severe attack of influenza, accompanied by pneumonia, but the doctors were able to report that his strength was "well maintained." The bulletins issued during the next two days clearly indicated that the case was a serious one, and the note of hesitation in Tuesday evening's (13th ult.) announcement was ominous; but only on Wednesday morning (14th ult.) was the startling fact realized that the heir to the British Throne was on the verge of the grave. The bulletin then issued read thus:—

"Symptoms of great gravity have supervened, and the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is critical."

The following bulletins were issued during the week:—

Monday Night.

"The illness of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale continues to pursue a somewhat severe course, but his Royal Highness's condition and strength are favourable.

DIGHTON PROBYN, Comptroller."

The evening bulletin of Jan. 12 concerning the Duke was somewhat more favourable than the morning one. The two ran as follows:—

"Sandringham, Jan. 12, 10-30 A.M.

With regard to the illness of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the inflammation of the lungs is pursuing its course and the strength is well maintained, but no improvement can be reported in his Royal Highness's condition.

W. H. BROADBENT, M.D.; F. H. LAKING, M.D."

"Sandringham, 7 P.M.

We consider that the day has been, on the whole, favourable. No marked change has taken place, but the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is somewhat better than this morning.

W. H. BROADBENT, M. D.; F. H. LAKING, M. D.;
D. A. R. MANBY, M.D."

The following serious and alarming bulletin was received at Marlborough House shortly after 10-15 on the morning of Jan. 13:—

"Sandringham, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 9-30 A.M.

Symptoms of great gravity have supervened, and the condition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is critical. A further statement will be issued in the course of the day.

W. H. BROADBENT, M. D.; F. H. LAKING, M. D."

The following bulletin was posted outside Marlborough House at noon on the 14th ult:—

"Sandringham, Thursday.

After a marked improvement in early part of the night his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's strength suddenly failed about 2 a.m., and he gradually sank, his death taking place at 9-15.

W. H. BROADBENT, M.D.
F. H. LAKING, M.D.
A. MANEY, M.D."

General Sir Dighton Probyn, Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, has issued the following official description of the Duke's last hours and death:—

Sandringham, Norfolk, Thursday, January 14, 1892.

After the issue of the evening report of the 13th ult., relating to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, there was a decided improvement in his condition, which continued up to 2 a.m. on the 14th, and areassuring message was sent to the Queen at midnight. At 2 a. m. serious collaps came on, which threatened to be immediately fatal, and the members of the Royal Family were summoned to the bedside. His Royal Highness rallied from this attack and regained some degree of consciousness but after a time it became evident that the rally was only of a temporary character. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, was therefore sent for, and read the prayers for the dying in the presence of the assembled family. His Royal Highness gradually sank, and expired peacefully about 9. 10. a.m. There were present in the room their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had never left their son's bedside, Prince George, Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife), and the Duke of Fife, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke of Teck, Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, together with the three physicians who had been in attendance on his Royal Highness during his illness, and the three nurses."

THE QUEEN.

The *Court Circular* of Jan. 14 says:—Her Majesty received early this morning, with the deepest grief, the news of the calamity which has befallen her family and the nation at large in the fatal termination of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale's short illness. The Queen was devotedly attached to her beloved grandson, who always evinced the greatest affection towards her Majesty, and whose charming disposition and high character had endeared him to her since his childhood. Her Majesty, on receiving yesterday the news of the Duke's critical condition, was anxious to proceed at once to Sandringham, but was dissuaded from doing so by medical advice.

THE DEATH-BED.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Sandringham writes:—

Every circumstance of the event is full of pathos. Last night it was hoped, almost in spite of hope, that his Royal Highness had taken a slight turn for the better. He had fallen asleep quietly, and his symptoms were such that those who were watching deemed themselves justified in sending a message to the Queen and embodying their hopes in that message. But those hopes turned out, unfortunately, to have but a frail foundation. Two hours after midnight the suffering Prince was awake and evidently much worse. Soon it became obvious that his end was very near, and at last, after the Rev. F.A.J. Hervey, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Rector of Sandringham, had been called into the room of the dying Prince in order to read the prayers for the dying, the end came. It was as nearly as may be a quarter past nine when the Prince died, in the presence of his father and mother. These words—father and mother—come naturally into use in this neighbourhood and at this time, for the people of the vicinity seem almost to pass over the fact that Great Britain mourns the loss of the Heir Presumptive to the throne, and speak with a genuine and simple sorrow of the "poor boy," as they call him, mentioning that he was to have been married in five week's time, and speaking in tones of the utmost sympathy of the Princess, bereaved of happiness, who was to have shared his life with him. For the rest, as to the closing scenes of the Prince's life, there is nothing to record, save that in the house in which he died, besides his Royal father and mother, were the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Prince George of Wales, now happily recovered from his late illness, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the bereaved Princess May of Teck. There is, I regret to add, a rumour that the Princess May is ill. That she should be ill under these painful and distressing circumstances is perhaps only natural. Beyond this there is nothing in the way of past facts to record. It can only be said, and said upon the best possible authority, that the members of the royal Family at Sandringham are so utterly prostrated by the shock which has come upon them that no arrangements and no plans have been so much as canvassed. Probably the last decision as to the place of burial will remain with her Majesty the Queen, who has now to add one sorrow more to a list of domestic griefs, which was more than long enough. Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Dighton Probyn, and Sir F. de Winton are at Sandringham, ready to afford all assistance in the making of arrangements when the time shall come for making them. But for the present personal domestic sorrow reigns supreme at Sandringham. During all this bitter and calamitous winter, no family has suffered more severe loss than that of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, nor can any sorrow have been felt by any private family more deeply than theirs has been felt by them. The household were

admitted at four o'clock this afternoon to see the last of the young Prince's body as it lay in the chamber which he had occupied.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—It would be impossible for me to describe adequately the grief which has overwhelmed this district by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. For a long while the afternoon bulletin remained the sole source of trustworthy intelligence as to the condition of the Duke of Clarence. It was not until late at night that the third report of the doctors was issued here, sometime after it had been transmitted to London and for its burden, "No change." In the early hours of the morning a further inquiry led to a little revival of hope, for the patient was said to be a little better. This report was, in fact, quite correct. The patient, after many hours of high fever accompanied, I understand, with delirium, had dozed, and this cessation was considered to be a favourable sign. In the language of the official bulletin a marked improvement was made in the early part of the night. Nevertheless the symptoms were so grave that for the second night the Prince and Princess of Wales did not think of retiring to rest, and the medical men anxiously awaited with them the issue of the battle for life. At about 2 a. m., at the time of half-tide, which in these parts is frequently associated with changes of an important character in the course of serious illness, the vitality of the Duke of Clarence suddenly waned, and it was clear that one end only could finish the unequal combat. I cannot dwell on the agonies of the last hours on earth, suffered, not by the ill-fated Prince, for happily, as I believe, he was unconscious until he died, at 9-15 a.m., but by his bereaved parents and his affianced bride. Rumour declares, and perhaps truthfully, for seldom has gossip been more accurate than I have found it here, that the Princess May has been disconsolate and almost distracted since Tuesday, for it was not deemed advisable that she should approach the bedside of her betrothed during the delirium, which is the concomitant of high fever. When it was said that the Duke was dead scarcely anyone could realise it; but those who journeyed up the hill and through the plantations noted that the blinds of the house of mourning were closely drawn, particularly on the side called the east front, where it was said the Duke was lying dead. Still, no bulletin was posted on the handsome iron Norwich gate opening upon the elm-bordered approach to the front entrance. A flag hung at half-mast high from the grey tower of Sandringham Church, which is built inside the park at a short distance from Sandringham House. Not long after the death a special messenger was despatched to her Majesty at Osborne. The Great Eastern Railway Company were prepared to meet any demand for special trains to or from London during the whole of the night, and at one time it was thought possible that the Queen might command Sir William Jenner to meet the other doctors; but no one who knew of Dr. Broadbent's skill in cases of fever entertained this idea. A special train was not requisitioned for the two sons of the Duke of Teck, who returned to town by the ordinary 1-45 train from Wolferton

The *Daily News'* correspondent says :—The Princess of Wales bore up with great fortitude till all was over, and then completely broke down. Poor Princess May is said to have been distracted, especially when, during the paroxysms of delirium she was not allowed to be by her betrothed's bedside. I saw the Prince of Wales walking outside of the wall on the Lynn-road with Admiral Stephenson this afternoon, in close conversation, and he looked overwhelmed with grief. Two of the Duke of Teck's sons have left Sandringham to-day, and I met the Duke of Fife in the afternoon walking along the road from Castle Rising. Soon after there came a messenger bearing a huge bundle of telegrams from the Dersingham office. The private office in Sandringham House has been so busily employed night and day that it could not cope with the flood of condolences that set in early in the forenoon, and has continued ever since, and other offices have had to share in the burden.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN LONDON.

The sad news was communicated to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House quite early. A succession of telegrams was received by his lordship from Sandringham as follows :—

"Sandringham, 9-8 A. M.

A change for the worse has taken place and fear not much hope.

DE WINTON."

"Sandringham, 9-35 A. M.

His Royal Highness passed away about 9-15 this morning.

DE WINTON."

"Sandringham, 9-45 a. m.

Our beloved son passed away 9 A. M.

ALBERT EDWARD."

Copies of these sorrowful telegrams were at once posted outside the Mansion House, where they were read by large crowds throughout the day, and provoked much sympathy. The Royal Standard was floated half-mast high, and the Lord Mayor, in accordance with custom, wrote to the Dean of St. Paul's asking that the great bell of the cathedral might be tolled, which was at once done.

The Lord Mayor also sent the following telegram to the Prince of Wales : "Profoundly moved by the sad news. Have communicated it to our fellow citizens. We tender deep and respectful sympathy to your Royal Highnesses in this your great sorrow and national calamity."

During the morning the Lord Mayor received the following letter from the Home Secretary :—

"Home Office, Whitehall, Jan. 14, 1892.

MY LORD,—It is with great concern that I have to inform your Lordship of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which took place at Sandringham at 9-15 o'clock this morning, to the great grief of Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family.

I have to request that your Lordship will give directions for the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

E. LEIGH PEMBERTON (in the absence of the Secretary of State).

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The news quickly spread over London, and by half-past ten cabs containing anxious inquirers were driving up to Marlborough House in rapid succession. Many of the callers were ladies, and several of them were moved to tears. Later on carriages containing distinguished personages began to arrive, including the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury and the representatives of the various Embassies in London.

Ominous as were the bulletins and telegrams published on Wednesday, the shock which the news gave to the public mind was very great. In ordinary circumstances the young Duke's death would have been regarded as a national calamity, but the event is rendered additionally painful by the fact that within a very short period he was to have been married. Even up to Wednesday preparations were being made in some places suitably to celebrate the intended nuptials.

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

At Marlborough House the scene was one of the greatest excitement. Five minutes after the receipt of the telegram there was a crowd outside the gates of Marlborough House such as has never been seen there before, clamouring for a definite bulletin. The only news then to be obtained was that the Duke was no more, and Lord Colville of Culross was the first to bring definite information of the time at which his Royal Highness breathed his last. Before eleven o'clock all the clubs in the West End had their blinds drawn, and almost all the shops were partially shuttered. The bells were tolling at Westminister Abbey and from the turrets of the Chapel Royal, and, with all the blinds drawn at the Government offices and other buildings in the neighbourhood, the West End seemed to have given itself over entirely to a feeling of gloom. At St. James's Palace, where the Duke and Princess May were to take up their residence, the carpenters and painters and decorators were working almost up till noon, when the official bulletin arrived. All hammer were immediately stopped, and the Palace now looks as gloomy a it did on the occasion of the death of the late Duchess of Cambridge. At 1-30 there was a continuous flow of people at the gates of Malborough House, and so great was the crush that an extra force of police had to be brought up to control the traffic. All carriages at this hour were made to go by at a walking pace only. It was just at this time that the Queen's equerries arrived with the news that the Queen knew the worst. By them it was stated that her Majesty would probably visit Sandringham early next week, but that no definite arrangements had yet been made regarding her future movements.

In all the important squares and thoroughfares of the West End, the blinds in the houses were drawn, and in some of the business streets, such as Regent Street, Bond Street, Picadilly, the Haymarket, and St. James's Street, half shutters and black boards at the shop windows attested sympathy with the royal family in their bereavement. Nor were these signs wanting in South London. On every vestry hall, including those of Camberwell, Newington, Kensington, and St. George's, Southwork, the Union Jack was flying half mast high; and at some large commercial establishments the shutters were partly closed, or the blinds drawn down. At Cook's Tourist Offices in Fleet Street De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Blackfriars Bridge, and many other establishments in that part of the City, flags were flying at half-mast from flag-staffs upon the roofs.

On the River Thames there were abundant manifestations of respect and regret. Below bridge every steamer and sailing vessel had its ensign at half mast, as was the Royal Standard on the Tower. Among the merchant fleet in the Pool there were ships of various nationalities, and these, without exception, displayed, in common with the British vessels, the naval token of mourning. At each of the steamboat piers along the river from Greenwich to Chelsea the flag of the Thames Conservancy Board was at half-mast, and, facing the Thames the Union Jack on the summit of Somerset House was placed at the same point. From the base of the steeple of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields the royal ensign drooped at half-mast in the still air.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT CLOSED.

The West-End theatres were, without a single exception, closed on the night of the 14th ult. Early in the forenoon a meeting of leading managers was hastily convened, and their resolution to close in token of respect for the memory of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was at once conveyed to those theatres which had not been represented at the gathering. As a consequence, large printed placards, with a deep black borders, were at once posted at all entrances announcing that there would be no performance. The notice at the Lyceum, the Vaudeville, and one or two other houses added the fact that the theatre would also be closed on the day of the funeral; but though it would be expected that the closing would be equally general on that evening, the majority of houses confined the notice to the day. It was not the theatres alone, however, that presented closed doors and darkened porticol last night. The London Pavilion, the Tivoli, the Trocadero, and the larger music halls generally were closed, as were various miscellaneous entertainments at the West End. How general was the feeling that amusements were last night out of the question was shown by the fact that the London Symphony Concert at St. James's Hall, which was to have been held, was at once postponed until the evening of the 26th instant. Some hesitation was felt with regard to morning performances, but looking to the shortness of the notice it was not deemed advisable to make any change. It is no light thing to put off an afternoon performance of the pantomime at Drury Lane without due announcement, large numbers of young people being brought from considerable distances on such occasions. The pantomime was accordingly given in the morning. It was attended by a large audience; but there were melancholy gaps in stalls and dress circle, and the theatre, on the whole, was wanting in its usual air of cheerful expectation.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Almost the first act of the Prince of Wales on the morning of the eventful day was to send telegrams through Sir Dighton Probyn to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary as representing the Government of the country. Lord Salisbury immediately telegraphed messages of sympathy to the royal family, and all members of the Government did likewise. The Foreign Ambassador in London also, without exception, sent messages of condolence. From all parts of the world the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have received sympathetic messages, including telegrams from all the royal families and princely houses. The Ambassadors at the Court of St. Jamess were, it is stated, in somewhat of a difficulty, for there is no precedent to decide the question of etiquette when the eldest son of the Heir Apparent dies, and they hardly knew whether it was their duty to offer their condolences in person to the Queen at Osborne or to the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the present, occasion therefore, they decided to offer their condolences at Marlborough House only. The question of precedent also arose in regard to foreign Courts going into mourning, but the Ambassadors stated that mourning would be adopted at their Courts as in all cases where personages of highest rank died.

The Duke of Edinburgh received the news of his nephew's death at Admiralty House, Devonport, at about half past nine. His Royal Highness left during the afternoon for London.

At a little after eight a telegram was received at Osborne stating that the Duke was gradually sinking, and at a quarter to 10 o'clock a second message was delivered announcing his death. A council of the members of the Royal Family at Osborne was immediately held, when it was determined not to break the news to her Majesty at the time, and orders were issued to delay the lowering of the Royal Standard at Osborne House. The Duke of Connaught left Osborne for Portsmouth shortly after ten. Subsequently the news was broken to her Majesty as gently as possible. On arriving at Portsmouth his Royal Highness was met on the jetty by Captain the Hon. North Dalrymple, his aide-de-camp, and by the Earl of Clanwilliam, who offered condolences on the bereavement the Royal Family had sustained. The Duke at once drove to Government House, where his arrival was announced by the hoisting of the Union Jack at half-mast. He returned to Osborne early in the afternoon, and was to go to Sandringham to-day.

The lamentable news was conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral during the morning service in a letter from the Lord Mayor. Prayers had been offered at previous services for the Heir-Presumptive, which were now changed into a petition for the comfort of the Royal Family in their tribulation, requested in a broken voice by the Minor Canon, the Rev. W. H. Milman. He was unable for some moments to proceed with the prayers; and the signs of grief, respect, and concern were evident in all present. The great bell of St. Paul's was tolled, at the request of the Lord Mayor, as is usual in the case of those in direct succession to the Crown, Sovereigns, Royal Consorts, the Primate, and the Bishop of the diocese, from 11 A.M. to 12 noon.

The late Duke having been a bancher of the Middle Temple, the bell of the Temple Church was tolled from twelve to one o'clock yesterday.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The most painful sensation was excited in Court by the lamentable news of the death of the Duke Clarence. It was everywhere spoken of with evident sadness and every sign of sorrow. It was questioned whether the Courts would sit, but for their not sitting on such an occasion there was no precedent. Happily there had been no such occasion since the lamented death of the Prince Consort thirty years ago, and on that occasion Sir Alexander Cockburn, then Lord Chief Justice of England, who was sitting at Guildhall when the sad intelligence arrived, said, as he announced it, that he thought it would be best not to interrupt the administration of justice by adjourning the Courts, and so they continued to sit. On the present occasion it will be seen the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice were of the same opinion. The Lord Chancellor, who happened to be sitting in the Court of Appeal, announced that the Courts would sit as usual.

The Lord Chancellor, on taking his seat, said, addressing Mr. Rigby, Q.C., the senior counsel present :—

"Mr. Rigby, I have just received a communication of an event which will cause grief to the whole nation. After consideration, however, we think that we should be best doing our duty by continuing to administer justice."

The Lord Chief Justice, not having received official intimation of the melancholy event, said nothing when he took his seat, but after the usually midday adjournment, he said :—

"We have received direct information from Marlbourough House confirming the sad news of the Duke of Clarence's death. We have considered what is most fitting to be done in these circumstances, and we have come to the conclusion that it will be most seemly to continue the administration of justice in the name of the Queen. 'Pallida more æquo pede pulsat.'"

The Courts, therefore, sat as usual, but throughout the day the sad event was the subject of most feeling and sympathetic conversation.

THE HOME SECRETARY ON THE PRINCE'S DEATH.

THE Home Secretary attended a gathering of his constituents in Duddeston Ward Hall, East Birmingham on the 14th ult. The formal proceedings were abandoned in consequence of the royal bereavement, and Mr. Matthews said :—

"The melancholy intelligence brought by telegram this day, that the Duke of Clarence has succumbed to the illness which recently attacked him, makes it impossible that the proceedings of this evening shall continue as we had originally proposed. The Duke of Clarence stood on the very steps of the throne, and was next, after his father, the heir to the Crown. He was a young Prince of blameless life and of amiable disposition. He had scarcely yet had opportunities of showing to the world all that he was capable of doing. But he had already displayed many qualities which had endeared her Majesty and her Majesty's family to her people—unfailing courtesy and consideration to all those with whom he came in contact, and ready zeal to promote useful public objects by the help of his great rank and position. From his intelligent sympathy with the wants, the desires, and the feelings of the nation, we had well grounded hopes that in him the succession to the Crown would ultimately be continued with the signal advantages that her Majesty's reign has accustomed our minds to. He had reached a moment in his life which evoked the touch of sympathy which makes the whole world kin; he was about to contract a marriage of affection with an admired Princess born on our soil, and English in her training. His death at such a moment, on the threshold of life and happiness, is one of those sad and tragical events which bring home to our minds the lessons of mortality and the uncertainty of all human hopes. It is a moment in which the ordinary controversies of a political meeting would be strangely inappropriate, and would jar upon the feelings of sorrow and sympathy which fill our hearts. I beg, therefore, to move that this meeting be at once adjourned, and that we should thus testify, so far as we can, the deep sense we feel of the bereavement which has affected the Royal House."

FOREIGN OPINION.

The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has awakened a profound feeling of sympathetic sorrow on the Continent. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs a touching account of the feeling displayed by all in the German capital from the Emperor and Empress down to the humblest of their subjects. The President of the French Republic has telegraphed his condolences to her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, as have the Sovereigns of Europe and the President of the United States; and the Paris journals write with feeling on the bereavement of the English Royal Family. In Rome the Chamber displayed a sorrowful emotion on receiving the news; and from Copenhagen, Vienna, Lisbon, and other places come similar accounts of sympathy with the Queen and the people of England. From India, Canada, and Australia, as well as from Malta and other parts, come also accounts of tokens of sincere grief occasioned by the sad event.

FRANCE.

President Carnot sent the following telegram of condolence to Queen Victoria at Osborne immediately on learning that the Duke was no more :—

"France learns with profound sorrow the news of the premature death of your Majesty's grandson, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. I hasten on this sad occasion to assure your Majesty of my sincere sympathy in the cruel loss which your Majesty and your august family have just sustained.—CARNOT."

The *Temps* says :—"The Duke of Clarence had had time only to create hopes, but how much these hopes were at the very heart of the English nation has been seen by the marks of interest and delight which on all sides greeted his betrothal with the young Princess of Teck. It has been still more clearly seen in the consternation produced by the first bulletins of his illness. It has been seen—and this is an unmistakable sign—on the countenances of the alarmed crowds stationed before Marlborough House, and wherever information, it was thought, could be obtained—nameless, instinctive crowds, which testify better than any eloquence of words to the death and persistency of British loyalty."

The Royalist *Gazette de France* remarks :—"The Duke of Clarence was not unknown in France. Not only did he often come to Paris, but another recollection linked us with him. It is known that he would have married a Princess of the House of France, and that the religious convictions of that Princess alone prevented a union as much desired in England as in France. England, though she has partly got over her old prejudices, cannot yet accept a Catholic Queen or Royal Princess of our religion. A law would be necessary to allow a Crown Prince to marry a Catholic Princess. 'I should be delighted if such a law were passed,' said an English M.P., 'but I should not venture to vote for it.' A month ago the Duke of Clarence, who had not since thought of marrying, decided on making a fresh choice, at the instance of the Queen, his grandmother. He was even betrothed to Princess Mary of Teck."

The *Journal des Debats* observes :—"We join in the regret which this sad event will excite among our neighbours, and we add our respectful condolence to that which the entire European public will offer to Queen Victoria, so cruelly struck amid rejoicings by this unexpected blow."

GERMANY.

On receipt of the telegram from Sandringham which announced the Duke's death, the German Empress at once paid a visit of condolence to the Empress Frederick, and flags were hoisted half-mast high on the various royal residences. The Court festivities, which were to have begun on Sunday with the *Kronung und Ordens Fest*, or chapters of all the Prussian orders, with the customary banquet at the Imperial Palace, have been countermanded. Only the Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, which is a private ceremony, will be held. The Duke of Clarence held a commission *a la suite* in the regiment of Blucher Hussars, No. 8, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary Colonel. The officers of this regiment and those of the 2nd Dragoon Guards or Queen of England regiment, will wear mourning for his Royal Highness. The Emperor was not in Berlin. His Majesty is staying at Buckeburg with Prince Adolphus of Schaumurg-Lippe.

AUSTRIA, ITALY, &C.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—The death of the Duke of Clarence is not talked of in the light of a political event, but as an irreparable loss for a royal house known to be on terms of close friendship with the Austrian Imerial family. The Emperor of Austria also has lost his son and has experienced a trial as painful as that which the Prince of Wales is now going through. Of the many messages of condolence that have reached Sandringham to-day that of the Emperor and Empress of Austria will assuredly be one of the most touching.

King Humbert of Italy has sent messages of condolence, conveying the sympathy felt both by himself and by Queen Marghorita at the death of the Duke, to Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Teck. His Majesty has also countermanded a banquet to which the Diplomatic Body had been invited this evening.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a long obituary notice and biography on the late Duke, recalling the amiable qualities of the young Prince and the popularity he enjoyed in England. His numerous travels are also referred to at considerable length. "The Prince possessed," says the journal, "all the qualities which are looked for from princes in a constitutional monarchy, and this young Prince, carried off so suddenly in the full enjoyment of youth and happiness, will be deeply regretted. His death is an event which will call forth a mournful echo throughout Great Britain From a political point of view the death of the Prince will be devoid of consequence; but his death, occurring just as he was about to be united in a love match to his cousin, will excite the deepest feelings of compassion.

AMERICA.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, formally notified Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, of the death of the Duke of Clarence. Mr. Blaine, in reply, wrote.

"I have conveyed to the President the melancholy information of the death of the Duke of Clarence, and I am directed by him to express the sorrow with which he learns of this sad bereavement suffered by her Majesty and the royal family."

The Secretary of State also telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln, the Minister in London, instructing him to express the deep regret and sincere condolences of the President.

MEDICAL STATEMENTS.

The *British Medical Journal* writing on the 14th ult. says :—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was attacked by influenza on Thursday, January 7, but first felt really ill on Friday, Jan. 8, when he was unable to attend the birthday dinner given in his honour. On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, a patch of pneumonic consolidation was discovered at the base of the left lung; there had been no distinct rigor, but his Royal Highness appears to have had some shivering on Thursday, the 7th. On Sunday morning, Jan. 10, dulness on percussion and tubular breathing were present up to the level of the dorsum of the scapula, and, in the afternoon, as high as the spine of the scapula on the left side, while at the right base also these signs had appeared, and were found up to the angle of the scapula. No crepitation was heard at any time, and the consolidation did not extend far on the lateral aspect of the chest. The temperature was 103·4 deg.; the pulse about 90, of good character; the respirations 30; the intellect was perfectly clear. The night of the 9th was very restless; in that of the 10th there were snatches of sleep, and, at one time, the temperature fell below 102° Fahr. No material change took place in the condition of his Royal Highness on Monday, the 11th, but there was copious expectoration of yellow colour, occasionally blood-stained, not very viscid or frothy. The left base cleared up considerably, but the right middle lobe became implicated. During the night from the 11th to the 12th there was not much sleep, and his Royal Highness's condition in the morning was not very satisfactory. The physical signs gave evidence of farther clearing up of the lungs in the course of the day; nourishment was taken well, and the pulse continued good. but in the evening the patient became more excited, and during the night, very delirious. The delirium continued and constituted the dominant feature of the illness in its latest phase. The consolidation of the lungs entirely disappeared, but fine crepitation was present. It became evident last night that the worst might be anticipated, and our latest advices indicated that a painfully decisive result might be feared during the night. This morning the fatal news arrived."

The *Lancet* says :—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was attacked by influenza on Thursday, January 7, but first felt really ill on Friday, January 8, when he was unable to attend the birthday dinner given in his honour. On Saturday evening, January 9, a patch of pneumonic consolidation was discovered at the base of the left lung; there had been no distinct rigor, but his Royal Highness appears to have had some shivering on Thursday, the 7th. On Sunday morning, January 10, examination of the chest showed considerable extension of the inflammation, which now involved a great part of the left lung, and also a small portion of the right. The temperature was 103·4 deg.; the pulse about 90, of good character; the respiration 30, and the intellect was perfectly clear. The night of the 9th was very restless; in that of the 10th there were snatches of sleep, and at one time the temperature fell below 102 deg. No material change took place in the condition of his Royal Highness on Monday, the 11th; the left lung was clearing up, but inflammation was spreading in the right lung. During the night from the 11th to the 12th there was not much sleep, and his Royal Highness's condition in the morning was not very satisfactory. The physical signs gave evidence of further clearing up of the lungs in the course of the day, nourishment was taken well, and the pulse continued good; but in the evening the patient became more excited, and during the night very delirious. The delirium continued throughout Wednesday, although the lung condition had materially improved. Further marked improvement in the general condition took place in the early part of the night of the 13th; the delirium was less violent and less continuous, with intervals of sleep, but about 2 a.m. on the 14th collapse suddenly supervened, with unconsciousness. A rally from this condition took place, but his Royal Highness gradually sank and died about 9-10 a.m.

A FATAL TITLE.

It is a singular fact that of five Dukes of Clarence of different creations not one has transmitted the title to an heir. The first duke of the name was Lionel Plantagenet, third son of King Edward III., who was created Duke of Clarence in 1362. It was through his daughter Philippa, who married Edmond, Earl of March, that the House of York derived its claim to the throne. The duke having died in 1368 without male heir his title became extinct. Thomas Plantagenet, second son of King Henry IV., was the second Duke of Clarence. He died without children in 1421. The most famous of all the Clarences perhaps was that unfortunate Prince George, brother of King Edward IV., who is traditionally said to have been drowned in a butt of his favourite Malmsey wine, and who has been rendered famous by Shakespeare through the description of "Clarence's Dream," which is likely to remain popular for all the time in school book extracts and books of recitations. This, the third duke, was attainted for high treason in 1477, and his dukedom became forfeited. The last Duke of Clarence before Prince of Wales's eldest son was King William IV., who, it is well known, left no heir.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE *Times* :—Though the life of the Duke of Clarence has been lived in the public view not untouched by the fierce light that beats upon a throne, yet the public have had comparatively few opportunities of judging his character. As the son of the heir to the throne in a country governed as this is, he was compelled to live under public forms what was essentially a private life. Hence it comes to pass that, in estimating the character and disposition of its future King, the public had little but the ordinary materials of a private citizen's career. But it is an ancient presumption, sanctioned by the highest authority, that he who is faithful in small things may wisely be held fit to manage greater ones. Even the life of a private citizen could not be lived by the Duke of Clarence except under some disadvantages from which the ordinary citizen is exempt. It is all the more significant that, whether as sailor, as undergraduate, or as soldier, he behaved with unassuming modesty, with grave propriety, and with steady application to the duties laid upon him. On board ship he and his brother took their fair share of work and submitted to the ordinary discipline. At Trinity he chose his companions among men of intelligence, led the uneventful life of the serious student, and avoided the fast sets who would have been but too delighted to receive him. In the Army he endeared himself to his regiment, and won a reputation for steady devotion to the duties of his position. More recently he has taken a share of the ceremonial duties which the Prince of Wales discharges with so much tact, and showed qualities which only experience was needed to develop. Standing, as he did, second in the direct line of succession, he had comparatively few opportunities for the discharge of peculiarly princely functions. He had the task, in some respects even more difficult, of behaving as if he were not a Prince, and he had the good sense to respond to that call, to relinquish all the advantages that a weaker man would have claimed, and that toadies would have been ready enough to yield, and to bear himself with the simplicity, modesty, and zeal of an English gentleman. We find it difficult to conceive in what way a prince situated as was the Duke of Clarence could have better demonstrated his fitness to occupy at some distant date the position of a constitutional ruler over a highly democratised community.

The *Standard* says :—Imbibing from the Queen and his father sound traditional ideas as to the precise limits of action and initiative prescribed by the necessities of our Constitution to one in his position, the Duke of Clarence gave every sign and omen of ripening into the exact pattern of Prince demanded by our circumstances. On every occasion on which, either as representing the Prince of Wales or as speaking for himself, he appeared before his countrymen in a public and official capacity, he acquitted himself with real credit. He had inherited the quick and lively sympathy with all movements of the national mind, and all manifestations of the national life, which has endeared his parents to the English people. All he aspired to was to walk in their footsteps, where the welfare and wishes of the country are concerned. He understood that extraordinarily complex thing called England. More than that, he apprehended and prized that yet higher and larger entity, the British Empire. The Prince of Wales had taken care that his son should enjoy every advantage which extensive travel could give him, and the consequence was that the Duke of Clarence had already been initiated, in no small measure, into the secret of those responsibilities which one day he might have been called on to assume. He will never have to assume them now. His preparation for lofty destinies has become "part of nature's lavish waste." But his name will long be remembered by all of us, nor will it be forgotten in English history. The very sadness of his death will knit the nation more closely together, and will link it with bonds yet more solid, if possible, to the royal family, which never shows itself more thoroughly human, or more deserving of honour and sympathy, than in the moments of its affliction.

The *Daily Telegraph* says :—The Duke of Clarence and Avondale died too young to have rendered much solid service to his country; yet what there had been for him to do in the course of his brief public career he had done, and done well. No effort had been spared on the part of his illustrious father to qualify the Heir-Presumptive for the exalted and onerous position which—but for a certain delicacy of constitution that now and then gave cause for disquiede—therewas every reason to believe he would one day be called upon to occupy. The tuition of his early boyhood was sedulous and intelligent, without being over-arduous. On his return to England in 1882 Prince Albert Victor went into residence at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whence —after taking his degree—he was transferred to the University of Heidelberg, in order there to complete his academical career. Having qualified for service in the army, and received his commission as a lieutenant, he addressed himself with great assiduity to the fulfilment of his military duties, as well as many others of a more public character, in performing which latter his inherited grace and tact were displayed to great advantage. Twice the discharge of complimentary and honorific functions took him to Ireland, where, on both occasions, he met with a cordial reception. His subsequent visit to India also gave rise to enthusiastic demonstrations of loyal welcome. The Prince's long apprenticeship to kingcraft may be said to have terminated in the spring of 1890, when he took his seat in the House of Lords as a Peer of Great Britain. Alas! that its bright and hopeful record should to-day be closed abruptly and for ever.

The Morning Post says—The mutual affection of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and the Princess Victoria of Teck has been recognised by the country, and has added a zest to all the turmoil of pleasant preparation which was grand in a union of domestic happiness and a future of unsurprassed brilliance. Never has a more cordial welcome been extended to a Royal Bride, nor brighter hopes built upon the future of the Dynasty. Never, surely, can sorrow have fallen more heavily, or Death have dashed the cup more ruthlessly from mortal lips. Nor, while it would be impossible to pass this by, will any one forget the heavy blow which has fallen on the Prince and Princess of Wales. Since her return to England the Princess has hardly left the bedside of her sons. To the great joy of his parents Prince George has recovered; but here, again, gladness is turned into mourning, and the devoted mother, who has been so much in everyone's thoughts, is left to grief for her eldest son. To her Majesty also, whose family affection is of the tenderest kind, the shock of this sorrowful event in the midst of such joyous anticipations will be acutely severe, and will call forth once more the respectful homage of her loyal subjects. The calamity touches every member of the Royal Family, and among those most nearly concerned, and to whom a most earnest condolence will be offered, we must include the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, who share deeply in the affliction of their only daughter. A young and most valuable life has been shorn away at the very moment when there seemed before it a career of great happiness, of public usefulness, of world-wide splendour. Prince "Eddie" leaves behind him many friends and no enemy. He has not lived to fulfil the promise of a well-spent youth, but he had yet been given time to show how sincerely and straightforwardly he desired to use his great opportunities. Yesterday the whole nation was making ready to share in honouring his marriage. To-day in silence and solemnity it prepares to follow him to the grave.

ALBERT VICTOR,

DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

Born January 8, 1864. Died January 14, 1892.

DEAD! And no warrior soul outworn,
Aweary of the strife,
But he, alas! we have to mourn,
A neophyte of Life:
Youngest of England's ancient line,
Hope of people's heart; your promised King, and mine

Now chance the purple for the pall!
The bridal for the bier!
He, the beloved, besought, of all,
Lies mute, ungazing here.
Dust into dust, the young, the proud;—
A coffin for his crown, his majesty a shroud!

Yet weep not only for the dead;
Might and mean must die;
The loftiest, like the lowliest, head
Is but a passer-by.
Death keeps no favours for the great:
Peasant and Prince alike live but in fee from Fate.

But Love, the boon of lord and clown,
Love had he made his own,
Love, jewelled beyond any crown,
Loftier than any throne:
Had found a maiden fond and fair,
Who, trembling on his heart, wept her glad weakness there.

Now muffled be the marriage-bell!
The nuptial wreath be rent!
Palace and tower must toll the knell
Of his dark tenement.
The flowers we twined to blush and bloom
Around the bridal bed, must pale about his tomb.

Alas for Her! the graced, the good,
For ever doomed to wear
The mockery of widowhood
About her maiden hair.
Scarce had she time to reach and clasp
The gifts of Love, but they were ashes in her grasp.

Glory of pomp, and glow of power,
'Tis nothing to forgo:
Grandeur is but a doubtful dower,
Rank oft but radiant woe.
But to lose Love, just seen, just known,
To mingle, Two-in-One, and then to mourn—alone!

Oh, if She could exchange her lot,
And now were free to choose,
With one who in some whitewashed cot
Over her baby coos,
And tend the humblest hearth that burns,
To whose awaiting smile the cherished one returns!

We weep with her. We weep with You,
No less, loved, widowed Queen,
Who nurse a loss for ever new,
A wound for ever green.
Your brow august is crowned with care,
So take Her to Your breast, and hush her anguish there!

And you, Sir, who for long, lone years
Have stood beside the Throne,
And now would stem a Mother's tears,
Forgetful of your own,
For you we mourn, we mourn for her,
All of us at your side, by His sad sepulchre.

ALFRED AUSTIN (in the *Times*.)

ANTI-OPIUM DEMONSTRATION AT EXETER HALL.

A LARGE meeting was held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on January 12, to protest against "The wrongs of India by legalised vice and the traffic in opium." Mr. Robert Scott presided, and among those present were Brigade-Surgeon R. Pringle (Bengal Army), Mr. Alfred S. Dyer (Bombay), Miss Soonderbai Power (an Indian Christian gentlewoman), Mr. J. A. Stagg (Lucknow), Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gregory (Bombay), Miss Helen Taylor (president of the Moral Reform Union), Dr. James L. Maxwell (hon. secretary of the Christian Union against the Opium Traffic), Rev. John Clifford, D. D., Rev. W. Kennedy Moore, D. D., Messrs. B. Lucraft, R. C. Morgan, W. A. Coote (secretary National Vigilance Society), George Gillett (hon. secretary of the Friends' Association for Abolishing State Regulation of Vice), and J. E. Mathieson.

The Chairman asserted that in spite of confusing statements to the contrary, the use of opium was increasing in India, basing his opinion apparently chiefly on Sir Alexander Mackenzie's recommendation that the Burmese opium shops should be closed, and on a memorial of minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church meeting at Poonah, to the Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. S. Dyer (editor of the *Bombay Guardian*) referred to the infidel system of legalised sin. After more than fifteen years' struggle, the people of this country succeeded in sweeping that system out of Great Britain. It was then found that it had been established in a worse form in India, and in some of our colonial possessions. They demanded the immediate prohibition of the opium traffic. He moved :—

"That this meeting, having heard confirmatory evidence of the reestablishment of the system of legalised sin in India, in defiance of the resolution of the House of Commons of June 5, 1888, and of the declared instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India thereon, looks to the Imperial Government to insist upon strict obedience to their orders and to the spirit of the mandate of Parliament in this matter, on the part of the servants of the Crown in India, that this demoralising system may be totally abolished in our Indian Empire, as it has already been in Great Britain. Further, in regard to the devastating Anglo-Asiatic opium traffic, this meeting records its grief and condemnation at the continuance and participation of the British Government in India in the production and export of opium, not for legitimate medical use, but primarily and almost exclusively for sensual and degrading purposes; this meeting claims for our Indian fellow-subjects not less protection against this drug than is accorded to the people of Grant Britain under the Pharmacy Act of 1868, by which it is sold here, under restrictions pertaining to poisons; and this meeting declares that nothing will satisfy the Christian conscience of this land short of immediate and total prohibition of the growth, manufacture and sale of opium in India (except for strictly medical purposes) and of its export therefrom that thus there may be entire cessation of the wrong inflicted upon the peoples of Indea, Burmah, and China in this respect."

Brigade-Sargeon Pringle seconded the resolution. He felt strongly the wrong that was done to India, and he stood there as the champion of the British soldier in that country, and as the one who would deliver him from the vices with which he was surrounded. Mrs. Maurice Gregory supported the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously; and addresses followed by Miss Powar, Mr. Stagg (Lucknow) Rev. Joseph Adams (Burmah), Staff-Captain Hudson (Salvation Army) and others.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

IT seems to be now assumed in military circles that the Duke of Connaught has no desire, or at any rate no intention, to take the Indian Command. The same thing may possibly be said of Lord Wolseley. Eliminating these two candidates, the choice of a successor to Sir Frederick Roberts appears to lie between Sir George Greaves, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir G. White, and General Dormer. So at least I gather from the anxiety of various military correspondents to demonstrate in the columns of *Truth* that one or other of these Generals is by far the best man for the post. It may save other friends of these gallant officers unnecessary trouble, if I explain that it does not rest with me to make the appointment. I have personally little doubt that if ability, Indian experience, and popularity with the Indian Army count for anything, Sir George Greaves will be the man. But whether they do count for anything I have not the slightest idea.

Several retired Indian officers have written to me respecting the payment of their pensions quarterly and in arrears, and all agree with my recent remarks respecting the inconvenience and mischief caused by this arrangement. Several instances are given me in which men have fallen in the hands of money-leuders more from this cause than any other, and, seeing the extent to which Shylock plunders our warriors while they are on full pay, I really think that a benevolent Government might do what it can, in reason, to guard them against unnecessary temptation to mortgage their pensions.

POOR PRINCESS MAY.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEDDING.

The sympathy universally felt for the Princess May, writes a home paper, will be more intense, if that be possible, on its becoming known that the young Princess, who, with the Princess of Wales, had been constantly at the bedside of the Duke, was completely prostrated when the medical men announced that her affianced husband had breathed his last. She became hysterical, and some time elapsed before she was induced to leave the chamber of death. The young Princess stood by the lifeless body, calling the Duke by name, and entreating him to speak to her once more, the while wringing her hands in despair. The Duchess of Teck and the Princess of Wales endeavoured to calm her, but their efforts were unavailing, and she was led from the room wailing in the most sorrowful accents, "Oh, Eddie, Eddie!" During the delirium of the Prince it was not deemed desirable to permit the Princess May to enter the cham

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE India Office is at present giving its closest attention to the subjects of frontier communications on the north-western frontier of India. The conviction of their present inadequacy has been growing for some time past, and recent events have strengthened the impression. An interesting report has been received from Mr. Bell, the officiating engineer for the Indian State railways. He has been considering the various suggested routes for railways in Kashmir. These he rejects, *en masse*, mainly on the ground that the State in question is too poor to pay for them. But he concludes by strongly urging that it is a matter of imperial importance that the North-Western line should immediately be extended with a broad gauge track as far north as at least Inofezerabad.

THE arms and weapons which have been taken from the people of Hunza and Nagar, now in store at Gilgit, consist of guns, sherbachas, scimitars and bows and arrows. The last are the most favourite weapons of the tribesmen.

H. E. SIR ASMAN JAH, K.C.S.I., accompanied by Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chinoy, A.D.C.; Syed Rakhmoodin, A.D.C.; Nawab Safubkhan Jang Bahadur, Nawab Kamalkhan Akbar Nawaz Jang, and a retinue of 35 followers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Raichore mail train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelker, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Persian Vice-Consul in Bombay, Sirdar Diler Jang, Messrs. Devdat Dani, and Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla. On his alighting from the carriage, his Excellency was presented with a bouquet by Mr. Banajee. After shaking hands with the gentlemen present, his Excellency entered his own carriage and four, and, escorted by sowars of his body-guard, drove over to his temporary residence, "Altamont," where he remains till Wednesday evening next, leaving then for Ajmere to be present at a great Mahomedan *oorus* fair. He returns to Bombay on the 9th inst., leaving Bombay for Raichore *en route* to Hyderabad on the 12th inst. The arrival of his Excellency was of a private nature.

IN a few months time the floating defences of India will be manned by the Royal Navy, who will thus become altogether responsible for keeping hostile cruisers at a safe distance from our ports. Should an enemy get to close quarters, the forts with their big guns and the submarine detachments would play their part, an important one enough, considering there are no ironclads on the East Indian Station. The floating defences will consist of the two turret-ships in Bombay harbour, improvements in which are about to be carried out; two new gunboats, the Assaye and the Plassey; and seven torpedo boats. These should be enough to check any hostile demonstration, particularly as swift armoured cruisers would be sent out from England to protect our commerce in eastern seas in case of war. The officers of the Royal Indian Marine will go through a course of training on the torpedo and gunboats, receiving commissions while they are on board. They will thus form a valuable local reserve to the Royal Navy, and will gain more knowledge of the art of war than is now possible with their few opportunities of seeing service. They acquitted themselves so well on the river expedition to Mandalay in 1885, that they well deserve to share to the fullest possible extent in the coast defence of India.

THE steamer Rome, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, went down the Clyde on Jan. 8 for a speed trial prior to her being handed over to the company's representatives. This vessel has during the last eight months been undergoing a refit, part of the alterations being the addition of a new bow, increasing her tonnage to nearly 6,000 tons and her length by 30ft. She has also had new machinery fitted on the triple expansion system, the indicated horse-power being increased to 6,000 tons; and on the official trial a speed equivalent to 18¼ miles per hour was registered on the measured mile. The Rome was to leave London for Bombay on Jan. 29.

THE title of Clarence has not, as we have seen it stated, become extinct. The young Duke of Albany is Earl of Clarence. Similarly the Duke of Edinburgh is Earl of Kent, and the Duke of Connaught is Earl of Sussex, these three titles having all been borne as dukedoms by sons of George III.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. B. KNOWLES, C. B., formerly Adjutant-General in Bombay, has been appointed to the command of the infantry troops at Malta, in place of the late Major-General Hales Wilkie, and has been directed to take up his duties as soon as possible.

MAJOR-GENERAL F.W. STUBBS, retired list Royal, late Bengal Artillery, of Dromiskin House, Castlebellingham, Ireland, has compiled a list of officers who have served in the regiment of the Bengal Artillery from its first formation down to its absorption into the Imperial list.

THE Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth on January 10 from India. She took home 33 officers, 285 military details belonging to various corps, 670 men for discharge, 37 women, and 88 children. There were three deaths of private soldiers during the passage.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND consented to read a paper on the Pamir region at an evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on February 8. At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts in January 21, a paper entitled "From Tien Shan to the Pamirs—Experiences on the Russo-Chinese Frontier," was to be read by Mr. Herbert Jones.

PROBABATE duty has been paid on £9,278 as the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom of His Highness Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, late of No. 6, Norfolk-square, Bayswater, who died at Fano, in the Province of Urbino Pesaro, Italy, on November 3 last, aged seventy-eight years, and was the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon I. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's will begins:—"I desire to express my gratitude to Her Majesty Queen Victoria for all kindness shown by her to my family and particularly to myself."

THE wills also announced during the week include those of:—Lord Cheylesmore, £102,015; of Mr. Theodore Wate[illegible]house, solicitor, £96,823; of Mr. Henry Ford Barc[illegible]ay, £250,754; of Mr. Samuel James Brown, of Loftuss[illegible] Hill, Knaresborough £355,788; of Rev. Canon A. H.[illegible] Bridges, £342,000; of Mr. Thomas Robins-Keen[illegible] £78,940; of Major Percy Chaplin, £29,542; of Mrs. Margaret Talbot-Crosbie £66,000; of the Right Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot, Baroness Ebur[illegible], £4,000; of Miss Amelia Matilda Bromhead, late [illegible] of The Barns, Bedford £41,000; of Mrs. Mary S[illegible]mithers, late of Little Longstone Bakewell, Derbyshire £29,000; of Mr. William Eastwood, late of The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex, £24,000; of Mrs. Susannah Rebecca Murray, formerly of Lamorbey, Bexley, Kent, and late of 100, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington £22,000; of Mr. Thomas Maylin Vivian, J.P., D.L., late of Sutton House, Isle of Ely, £16,000.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad; Major Adelbert Cecil Talbot, C.S.I., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the provinces of Fars and Khuzistan, and for the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominions of Persia, to reside at Bushire; Robert Wyndham Graves, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for Koordistan, comprising the Pashalics of Erzeroum, Kharfoot, Diarbekir, Moosh, and Van, to reside at Erzeroum; Arthur Chapman, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the States of Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Campeche, and Tabasco, to reside at Vera Cruz; Thomas Henry Wheelar, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala; and Edward Henry French, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in Siam.

THE late Mdme Bodichon bequeathed £10,000 to Girton College, and £1,000 to the Bedford College for Women.

"THE NAUTCH GIRL" AT THE GAIETY.

MR. STANLEY has given Bombay the first opportunity in India of expressing an opinion on the latest Savoy opera—"The Nautch Girl"—rather a daring thing to do, for as has been often before been remarked, it is nothing of an ordinary character that will move Bombay to applause. The reception accorded Mr. Stanley's Company on Saturday night, therefore, was very gratifying. There was nothing uncertain about the applause. It was bestowed unsparingly and enthusiastically, and having, to use a professional expression, "caught on" with the public of Bombay, there is little fear of the opera's success, as played by Mr. Stanley's Company, in other parts. It was a most amusing piece played (allowing for deficiencies that are inevitable on a first night) in a most capable manner by the company. Regarding the opera itself, a synopsis of the plot of which was given in the preliminary notice that appeared in Friday's issue, there is no question about the cleverness of the libretto. It is witty, sarcastic, cynical even in some of the allusions to caste, and the plot, though slight, is well handled; and rendered most interesting. The libretto indeed is worthy of much better music than that to which it has been wedded. The choruses are pleasant, but not so bright, as, however well rendered, would make one call "encore." The opera contains some good songs, but none that will become popular in drawing room or concert hall. As to the production itself Mr. Stanley and his company are to be congratulated, and that most heartily. The piece is admirably cast. We have never, indeed, seen the members of the company so well fitted with parts. All seemed exactly in their element; and if they performed so well on Saturday night, which was actually a dress rehearsal, for they had not their costumes on before Saturday night, what may be expected of them a few months hence, when familiarity with the opera brings them nearer perfection? Miss Cissie Deaver as Hollee Beebee, the Nautch Girl, looked charming, and, though still suffering from a painful throat affection sang sweetly and tastefully. She made a particular hit with the song "First you take a shapely maiden" and her action in the refrain "shape the toe, point it so, hang the head, arms out-spread, give the wrist, graceful twist, eyes half-closed, now you're posed," was accompanied with most graceful and coquettish action. Miss F. Stanley made a handsome picture as Cninna Loopa, the Raja's poor relation, and extracted a deal of fun out of the love-smittan maiden seeking her "divinity, her idol her affinity," until she finally mates with an idol in reality, content to sit upon the shelf, an idol's bride. Mr. F. Wentworth took first honours amongst the gentlemen. First performance though it was, his Raja could hardly be improved upon. He created the greatest enthusiasm of the evening immediately on his appearance on the stage by his rendering of the song descriptive of himself. His make-up too was excellent. We have not seen Mr. Boyd do better than he played and sang as the Grand Vizier, Pyjama. Mr. Driscoll, as was to be expected, cut a very droll figure as Bambo, the idol, come to life, and played with great humour; but it was a pity he "cut" the amusing patter-song beginning "when a fashionable tenor." Mr. E. Phillips acted well, and with quiet humour as Indru, and so did Mr. W. Stanley as Baboo Currie, but both might pay a little more attention to their make-up. Their faces had not a natural dusky hue. They looked dirty, and nothing else. Much worse did the men impersonating the Sudras look in this respect. Mr. Liddiard and Mr. Franklin were fairly well made up, but the other three had villainously painted faces. The stage manager should look to them well before allowing them to go on to-night, and the one who stood extreme L, whoever he is, should be told to tone his voice down a bit. He spoiled the effect of several of the choruses on Saturday night with his discordant shouting. The choruses, otherwise, all went well. We have often had reason to compliment Mr. Stanley on the beauty of his productions; but he has not yet staged a piece so well as "The Nautch Girl." It of course lends itself to scenic display, and Mr. Stanley has certainly taken advantage of it. The dresses are truly magnificent. The chorus of nautch girls is a "dream of beauty," Miss Tilly Lake standing out prominently for her graceful dancing. "The Nautch Girl" will be repeated to-night, and people who want to see it should go, because Mr. Stanley wishes to produce several pieces this week, it being his last, pieces which he has not had an opportunity of putting on yet. "La Fille de Madame Angot," is announced for to-morrow; and everybody must of course be prepared for Mr. Stanley's benefit, which will in all likelihood take place on Saturday, the last of the season.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A CAMP Lotaw telegram of 21st January says:—The Boungshe Column returned here yesterday, after visiting the villages on the west. The column left Lunngo on the 15th instant and, after crossing several lofty parallel ranges of mountains, marched along the great watershed which divides the rivers that flow into the Irrawaddy from those that join the Boina or Koladyne, the largest river of Chindom. The highest point on this watershed reached by the column was 8,500 feet. This is the highest point in Chinland reached by any column of troops on the march. The climb up to the top was extremely difficult, the path going straight up the mountain side. As all our sick had been sent back to Lotaw the column got on splendidly. The coolies, too, marched very well. On the first day the village of Kailboung was visited, and on the second we camped on the main watershed at an elevation of 8,500 feet. On the third day we reached the village of Rawywa on the extreme west of the great watershed. After this the column turned eastwards, and marched back to Lotaw, crossing over several parallel ranges of steep and lofty mountains, from one of which, 7,800 feet high, we obtained a fine view of Shurkwa and the range above Haka beyond, and several other points. On the sixth day we reached the village of Shurkli, which is separated from Lotaw by a mountain range 6,000 feet high, the distance between the two villages being five miles. On the seventh day the column marched into Lotaw. All the villages on the road we found quite friendly. The Chiefs met the column on the road with the usual presents, and submitted to all the terms imposed upon them. We had no sick among the troops during the march. There were a few cases of sickness and one death among the Darjeeling coolies. The weather was delightful, there being hard frost every night. The column had abundance of fresh meat, as all the village brought in goats as tribute. On our arrival at Lotaw we found the whole garrison had arrived from Shurkwa. All the sick had made a great improvement, and the sick rate was steadily diminishing.

Although the column has not had any fighting, still it has got through some very hard work. Many of the marches were long, some so much as thirteen miles, and they proved very arduous, with range after range of precipitous mountains to climb. But all ranks have worked cheerfully and well. This completes the work of the Boungshe column. The remaining tour of the villages on the west of Shurkwa will stand over for the present, for want of time. This will be carried later on by the Lotaw garrison when returning to Haka.

The Political Officer, with a mounted escort, returns to Haka to-morrow to range about the Tlang-Tlang column. The remainder of the column, with the guns, will return direct to Haka as soon as sufficient rations have arrived for the troops that are to be left behind at Lotaw. We expect to be able to leave on the 25th instant.

Mr. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner, comes here from Haka as Assistant Political Officer.

Mr. Macnabb, Political Officer with the Boungshe column, returned to Haka on Tuesday by forced marches from Lotaw, which he left on Friday last. His escort consisted of only ten mounted infantry and forty Chin irregular police. He visited Lowrang and Paipa *en route*. The former village had never before been visited. The Chief and half the village were drunk, and Mr. Macnabb had some difficulties in securing coolies. Twenty Burmese slaves have been released and a tribute of one rupee per house has been levied throughout a tract of fifty miles of country. A mule track has been constructed from Minywa to Shurkwa. The furthest southern point reached by the column was about eighty miles south of Haka. Preparations are now being made for the Tlang-Tlange expedition, and 100 Rifles are already at Tlang-Tlang. The villages have sent in coolies to assist the expedition, which probably will start at the end of the month.

The Assam column and the Burma column have met at Maingkhwan, all being well.—*Pioneer.*

WITH regard to the arrest of two Nihilists who laid a mine under the railway track on the Moscow-Russian Railway, when the Czar was returning from the Crimea, the following particulars are circulated in Berlin. The plan was discovered in the search of a factory near St. Petersburg, when bombs and dynamite were found. Inquiries showed that several dynamire shells had been placed under the railway track, and a platelayer confessed that in the autumn two peasants had stayed two days with him, pretending that they had lost their way. These two men were lately arrested in Moscow, and have now been committed to the fortress of Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE prosecution for defamation of the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro DeCosta, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and DeMonte, was resumed on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-in-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

Mr. Nunes, intimating that he wished to add something to his evidence given in cross-examination at the last hearing, said that in all matters that the parish had to deal with it was necessary that there should be joint action between the vicar and the parishioners. He wished to supplement this statement with the addition that it was necessary "in all matters spiritual only and not in temporal affairs."

Cross-examined, witness said that the vicar could not act by himself in spiritual matters relating to the parish, but must act conjointly with the parishioners. The priest, who had been elected by the parishioners and confirmed by the Bishop, could not be removed by the latter alone. The parishioners had the power of dealing with the church property, quite independently of the vicar. As the vicar was maintained through the parish funds, it was his duty to put spiritual pressure whenever requested on the church-wardens, and if witness, or some section of the parish, requested the vicar to apply spiritual pressure, he was bound to do so in such matters whether in his opinion it was right or not. There were only a few parishioners who did not agree with witness's views. The Bishop would not have been bound to accede to these parishioners' request if they asked him to apply spiritual pressure. An acting vicar has not the power to exercise his authority in spiritual matters of his own motion unless he brings it to the notice of the parishioners.

Mr. Craigie: Then, I understand you to say that the vicar, in his parish, both in spiritual and temporal matters, is merely a puppet, and only moves when the parishioners pull the strings?—I think so. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said he thought that if the parishioners were to address a request to the Bishop of the Diocese, he would be bound to comply with it in the same way. If the parishioners requested the Bishop to apply spiritual pressure to the wardens, in order to compel them to act properly in temporal matters, the Bishop would be bound to comply with the request. He would be obliged to do so, whether he thought it was right or not, after making due enquiries. The Bishop would be justified in refusing if he had reasonable grounds for thinking it was wrong. Witness partly admitted that the Bishop had discretion in exercising his powers in spiritual matters. The Bishop cannot exercise his powers in spiritual matters with reference to the parishioners without making enquiries. The Bishop cannot exercise his powers in spiritual matters through the vicar of his own motion. If the parishioners had done anything wrong in respect to their souls, the Bishop could exhort them.

Witness in answer to the Magistrate as to whether he understod the question of the Bishop exhorting the parishioners, said he thought he was asked what were the Bishop's duties. These were that he should show an example of meekness, humility, and charity. The Bishop could not exercise his powers in spiritual matters without being set in motion by the parishioners. Witness did not know what were the powers of a bishop; but if he came to know of certain crimes he could interfere.

When the question was repeated to witness as to the Bishop's right of exercising his spiritual powers, he said he had no authority unless proper representations were made to him. The Bishop can do nothing in his diocese in spiritual or temporal matters unless the parishioners move it through the vicar. In their church there was no Bishop for forty years. The Bishop is the supreme authority in his diocese in respect of the purity of the church. Witness did not know that the Bishop was the sole judge of what was or was not a proper occasion for issuing a pastoral letter; but he did assert that the Pope was. At the meeting of November 23 resolutions were passed affirming the parishioners' rights to assemble and demand an explanation of the accounts. Witness was not the first to address insulting expressions to the vicar at the meeting of April 26. The expressions were not insulting at all. Witness only said that the vicar was a servant of souls, and the parishioners paid him emoluments for performing masses and other duties. Witness did not repeat the words exactly that the vicar was a servant, but told him to sit down when he gave cause for it. Witness asserted the parishioners had the right to dismiss the vicar, and could also ask the superior ecclesiastical authorities to remove him. The application sent to the Bishop for seeing the accounts was merely sent to him as a matter of courtesy. Witness was perfectly aware that the Bishop had no power to deal in temporal matters, and it was not customary to call to the Bishop's secretary for a reply to a petition. The submitting of the accounts to the Bishop when he paid a pastoral visit to the church was never done in witness's presence. And it was not usual for the Bishop to sign the accounts when he paid a pastoral visit except in one or two cases. Witness did not know whether the accounts of church property were annually submitted to the Bishop. At the meeting of May 10 the Bishop did not exhort witness to maintain order in the parish, and witness had never mentioned anything about the Pope. His alleged statements about the Pope were false, and witness had never got excited but spoke in an humble tone. An account of the meeting of April 26 was sent by witness to the *Bombay East Indian*, and the communication was entitled "The Parochial Disturbances at Dadar."

The case was adjourned till 11 a.m., to-day.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final tie for the liberal purse presented by the Calcutta Turf Club was played off on Thursday evening in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. Lord and Lady Lansdowne and Lord and Lady Roberts as also Sir James Dormer were among the spectators, and not least among the others present was Major Grant, V. C., of Manipur fame. The game was between the Viceregal Staff and the Calcutta Polo Club, who had survived the first ties. The game was a splendid one and was hotly contested, though the fortune of the day went against the Government House team. The two backs played splendidly and it would be an invidious task to attempt to single out any other individual player for special praise, as all played so well. It wanted three minutes to the end of time when, Captain Brazier Creagh having sustained an injury to his knee, his side elected to stop the game. The Calcutta Polo Club are to be congratulated on their success, while the Staff deserve every sympathy, especially as it is most sporting for them to have entered after having barely six weeks' practice. Owing to the great interest taken in the spectacle by the public, the Calcutta Turf Club, it is believed, mean to continue their encouragement next season, though polo and regimental clubs have evinced little desire to respond to this liberal action.

The following are the details of the game:—

The Calcutta Polo Club was represented by Mr. Alston, Captain Richardson, Mr. West, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The Viceroy's Staff numbered Captain Harbord, Captain Grimstone, Lord Valetort and Captain Brazier Creagh, their positions in the game being in the order named. The umpires were Captain Alexander, Rifle Brigade, and Mr. Allen Arthur. In the first period there was some desultory play at first and then Calcutta carried the war into the Staffs' quarters. Captain Richardson scored a goal and then the staff attacked the Calcutta flags and some very fast and even play ensued in the middle of the ground. Later, the Staff goal was again assailed, Mr. Alston hitting a a second goal. For the remainder of this, and through the second period, very even play was witnessed, the goals being cleverly protected and no scores made. In the third period, Calcutta scored two more goals out of a toughly contested struggle, and in the fourth period increased this score by one more, thus winning by five goals to love.

THE Italian Minister of Marine has, in consequence of his recent visit of inspection to the island of Maddalena, prepared a plan for the complete fortification of the island and estuary, which will involve an expenditure of 10,000,000fr.

A CASE similar to that of the Borghese collection has come before the Italian public. The comparatively modern house of Torlonia possesses a fine art collection, which was by will left accessible to the public. For several years, however, it has been closed, and the Government is now making demands for its reopening. On the other hand, the head of the family proposes that the Government should take over the whole collection for the public benefit, removing it from the mansion of Torlonia, which would then be left in the strictly private possession of its owners.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THANA.

ON Monday, at the Byramje Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana, the first annual prize-distribution was held. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C. S., District Judge of Thana, presided. About 200 gentlemen representing all communities were present, among whom were Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Dhanjishah Dadabhai, Superintendent of Police Rao Bahadoor Daji Govind Gupte, Rao Bahadoor R. T. Acharya, Dr. Moos, Shet Motilal Hargovindas, and Messrs. Vinayak Balavant, Vinayak Ramachandra, Navaroji Jamshedji, and Ramachandra Padmakar. The children present were about 1,200 in number. The place selected was the inner compound of the High School. There was no attempt at decoration, but when all seats were occupied it presented a very pleasing appearance. The president arrived punctually, and as he was proceeding to his seat a chorus of four little boys chanted a welcome Sanskrit song composed for the occasion. After the song was over Mr. Agashe, the head-master, read a report on the working of the school in 1890-91. Out of 25 candidates sent up this year, 21 passed the Matriculation Examination against 10 out of 19 in the previous year, and 3 out of 4 sent up were successful in the U. S. F. Examination this year against 5 out of 7 in the preceding year. Besides these 3 candidates were permitted to appear at the U. S. F., and passed the test. The average number on the rolls rose from 330 to 339, and the average attendance from 273 to 291. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 8,060 to Rs. 8,419. The Educational Inspector, N. D., was satisfied with the working of the High School, and he concluded his report to the Director of Public Instruction as follows:—"Finally, I am of opinion that the school is being efficiently managed by Mr. Agashe, and that he and his staff are working zealously to promote the welfare of the boys in every respect."

After Mr. V. N. Natekar read a report in Marathi on the working of the vernacular schools in Thana and showed how they had made good progress, passages were recited in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, and Persian including the passage in which Burke in undying words deplores the fate of Marie Antoinette in his "Reflections."

Mr. Bapuji Jamshedji, Head Clerk, District Court, then spoke in Marathi. He referred to Mr. Agashe and his predecessor, Mr. J. B. Modak, in terms of praise, and thanked the donor of the High School building for his benevolence.

The president expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements and gave high credit to those who had brought all the schools together in the manner he saw them there. He was very sorry and thought the whole town should be so that Mr. Agashe who had done such good service to the High School was going as he believed on a year's furlough. He said Mr. Agashe was very modest when he quoted only a single sentence from the Educational Inspector's report given above. He had the Educational Inspector's report with him, and he found that almost every line of it bestowed praise on Mr. Agashe. There was one thing mentioned in the report, which appeared to him to demand the serious consideration of the parents of boys, namely, wanton withdrawals of boys from school. He remarked that such withdrawals had a very mischievous effect on the *morale* of boys, and he gave instances of what had come under his personal observation. He was glad to note the growing popularity of exercise among boys in Thana, and observed that when he was in Thana ten years ago he might have imagined a man soundly sleeping in the esplanade during the whole day without being disturbed in the least, but now the sleeper would find himself in the midst of cricket-playing youths. He looked upon the esplanade as a boon, without which Thana was not worth living in. He added that attempts were being made to build upon it and so far as one man could do, he had done his best against those attempts being crowned with success. The esplanade was a lung to the Thana people, and it was pity it should be encroached upon in the way proposed. He, therefore, felt it the duty of the people of Thana to combine to prevent any encroachment upon it. The president then gave advice to the boys assembled. Government service, he said, should not be looked upon as the goal of education in schools. He thought there was no shame in being a mechanic, making Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month, and it seemed to him a far better employment than that of a were clerk drudging on Rs. 10 or 15 for a number of years. After the president had concluded the National Anthem was sung in Sankrit, and the assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY CLOSED RACES.

Entries close 6 p.m., 10th and 17th February, 1892.

Extra Race—1st Day, in the event of any race falling through.

Selling Race.—(open) ½ mile. 1st horse. Rs. 150: 2nd horse, Rs. 50.

For Galloways 13·3 under. Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000, to carry 1st. W for 1 4 lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 less, down to Rs. 400. Maidens allowed 7lb.

Extra Race,—2nd day, in the event of any race falling through.

All horse handicap, (open) ¾ mile. 1st horse Rs. 13. 2nd horse Rs. 50.

Notice of the above extra races to be run will be posted at the Grand Stand and in the Bombay papers of the 11th and 18th February, and entries for these races will be considered as starting declarations to be sent in (*vide* rules 5 of the Prospectus) at 1 p. m. the day before the race.

L. L. STEELE, Hon. Sec.

38, Marine Lines, Jan. 28 1892.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT.

THE Right Hon. Sir John Lambert K. C. B., P. C., whose death is announced, was the son of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Milford Hall, Salisbury, and his second wife, Mary Muriél, daughter of Mr. C. Jinks, of Oundle, was born at Bridzor, Tisbury, Wilts, in 1813. He was educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath, and afterwards, having entered the profession of the law, practised as a solicitor at Salisbury. In consequence of his exertions during the visitation of cholera and of his successful efforts to improve the sanitary condition of that city, he was elected Mayor in 1854. In 1857 he accepted from Mr. Bouverie an Inspectorship of Poor Laws, and in 1863, at the request of Mr. Villiers, then President of the Poor Law Board, he came to London to assist in devising measures to meet the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. The Public Works Manufacturing Districts Act, which effectually allayed the alarming discontent among the operatives, was framed by him, and he afterwards superintended the administration of the measure. In 1865 and 1866 he prepared for the Cabinet of Earl Russell the voluminous statistics for the Reform Bill; and in 1867 he drew up the scheme for the Metropolitan Poor Act, introduced by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and on its passing was appointed by him Receiver of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. In the same year he was consulted by Mr. Disraeli on various provisions of the Representation of the People Act, and assisted him throughout the progress of the Bill. He was attached to the Boundary Commission appointed under the Act, and subsequently selected as a member of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he prepared the scheme of the Metropolis Valuation Act, which provided a uniform basis of assessment for both imperial and local taxation in the Metropolis, and established a uniform system of rating throughout the whole Metropolitan area. In 1869 and 1870 he went to Ireland at the request of Mr. Gladstone to obtain information on special points connected with the Irish Church and Land Bills; and when the Local Government Board was formed in 1871 he was appointed its permanent secretary, having previously, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, received the distinction of C. B. He was created a K. C. B. in 1879. He retired from his secretaryship in 1882, and in the following year he prepared for Mr. Gladstone proposals for the extension of the Franchise to the householders in counties, which formed the basis of the Franchise Act of 1884. In conjunction with Sir Charles Dilke he afterwards framed the elaborate scheme for the Redistribution of Seats Act, and was selected by the Government as Chairman for the three Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland, and Ireland. In consideration of his services in connection with these measures, "added to a list of services, remarkable for their number and value," he was by command of Her Majesty sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in May, 1885. Sir J. Lambert published several lectures on various subjects, and contributed many articles to periodical literature. He was also the author of numerous works on the church music of the middle ages, in recognition of which he was elected a member of the Musical Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome, and presented with a gold medal by Pius IX. in 1851. Sir John Lambert married, in 1838, Ellen Read, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Shorto, of Salisbury.

SIR GEORGE PAGET.

SIR George Edward Paget K. C. B., M. D., was born Dec. 22, 1809, at Great Yarmouth, and educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree as 8th Wrangler in 1831, and was elected Fellow of Caius in 1832. He studied medicine at Cambridge, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at Paris, and was made M. D., 1838, F. R. C. P. L. 1839, Hon. M. D., Dublin, 1867, D. C. L. Oxford and Duhram, LL. D. Edinburgh, and F. R. S. Dr. Paget was president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1885, President of the British Medical Association, 1854, President of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, 1869-74, and was appointed Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge in 1872. He has published papers and small works, chiefly on subjects relating to medicine. In 1885 he was made K. C. B.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the overland mails of the 15th Jan., arrived in harbour at 6-30 yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Dunlop	Mr Mackrow
Mr and Mrs H Greaves	Mr R Todd
Miss G Cory	Miss M Mansell
Mr and Mrs Farrer	Mr C Gardner
Mrs Hunt	Mr Sutton
Miss Kitchener	Mr H B Rendle
Miss Joseph	Mr and Mrs Sheppard
Miss Dixon	Mr and Mrs Hewson and three children
Mr Gordon	Mr Keigwin
Mr L W Fergen	Mrs Cairns
Rear Admiral and Mrs Erskine	Capt W F Peel
Miss Constable	Mr Ellis
Mr W King	Mr Minnett
Mr and Mrs Beckett	Mrs McNee and Son
Mr and Mrs Fenwick	Mr A Charman
Mrs Brooks	Mr Foster
Mr J F Thorn	Mr Gallagher
Mr W Davidson	Messrs H and F Devine
Mr G A Campbell	Mr Kellner

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Jones	Mr and Mrs Hartley
Rev H N Cobb, D D	Lieut R E Tomlin
Miss Cobb	Mr H Chalmers
Mr S B Thorn	Miss Smart
Mr S Thorn, Jr	Mr Douce
Miss Thorn	Mr J P Jamieson
Miss Werd	Mr L B Cowen
Mr J E Brown	Mr T H Moore
Mr P C Walker	Mr F B Behr
Mr F G Stuart	Mr J G Jonas

FROM NAPLES.—Mr Stokes.

FROM VENICE.—Cher F Schribler.

FROM ADEN.

Major Rossiter — Mr J Tooth

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

THE COURT.

THE Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died at Sandringham yesterday morning, at the age of 28, after a brief illness of less than a week's duration. A general expression of sorrow at the sad event has been evinced in London and throughout the kingdom.

Prince George of Wales has nearly recovered from his illness.

POLITICAL.

Political speeches are becoming more frequent as the assembly of Parliament approaches. Mr. H. Matthews, the Home Secretary, has delivered several speeches to his Birmingham constituents, and, among other addresses, have been those by Lord Ripon, the Attorney-General, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., Lord Knutsford, and Mr. Chaplin, M.P.

Sir C. Dilke, speaking at a meeting on Monday in the Forest of Dean Division, where he is a candidate for election, strongly condemned Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and suggested that now was the appropriate time for the evacuation of Egypt.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday last, at which all the ministers were present except Lord Ashburne, Lord Cadogan, and Lord Knutsford.

IRELAND.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £22 was announced. At the meeting on the following day of the National Federation the receipt of £61 was announced.

The Dublin Corporation on Monday refused an address of congratulation on the contemplated marriage of the Duke of Clarence, on the ground that until the rights of Ireland had been conceded it was not possible to express satisfaction with British rule.

Joseph Heany, convicted of wife murder, was executed on Tuesday in Sligo Gaol.

GENERAL.

Cardinal Manning died yesterday, aged 83.

Mr. G. F. Jenner, First Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed British Minister at Bogota.

Colonel H. P. Peacock has been appointed Consul-General at Bagdad, Major A. C. Talbot Consul-General for Fars and Khuzistan, and Mr. E. H. French to be Consul in Siam.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Institute on Tuesday Mrs. French Sheldon gave a most interesting account of her remarkable journey from Mombassa to Kilima-Njaro, in East Africa.

The Oxford City Council has agreed to grant the proposed site for the erection of a statue to Cardinal Newman.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in some oil stores in the [illegible] Leeds. Part of the railway platform was burnt, and a fireman standing thereon fell into the flames and was killed. Damage was done also to the permanent way and to the bridges over the adjoining canal.

An engine suddenly got under way while unattended at the Doncaster Station on Tuesday, and dashed into a coppersmith's shop, killing one workman and seriously injuring four others.

Newmiln-house, Perthshire, temporarily tenanted by Sir John Millais, was almost completely destroyed by fire on Monday. A picture on which Sir John is engaged was preserved.

Lord R. Churchill arrived in England from South Africa on Friday last.

In the North of England snow has fallen to a great depth and road traffic is seriously impeded. The North Wales narrow gauge line is blocked.

There were again serious disturbances at Eastbourne on Sunday, the Salvation Army procession being attacked by a mob; but they successfully resisted the capture of their musical instruments, and were eventually escorted to their "citadel" by the police.

Mr. Hastings, M.P., was further examined at Bow-street Police-court on Friday last, on a charge of misapplication of trust funds. He was again remanded. The magistrate said he would take bail in two sureties for £5,000 each.

Three men, one a Frenchman, have been remanded at Walsall on a charge of being engaged in an Anarchist conspiracy and manufacturing explosive bombs. Two other men are in custody in London on a similar charge.

Three poachers have been committed for trial on a charge of being concerned in the murder of two gamekeepers near Tring.

The influenza epidemic continues to spread throughout the country. In London last week the deaths exceeded the average by some 700.

Lord Rosebery has declined to renew his appeal in the City of London for election to the London County Council, on the ground that the contest is to be fought on party grounds.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale; Col. C. R. Browne, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. M. P. Moriarty, Ben. Ret.; Gen. R. A. Doria, Mad Inf.; Surg.-Maj. C. Timins, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. W. R. Alexander, Bo. Ret.; Cardinal Manning; Viscount Dillon; Lord Charlemont; Sir W. Cope; Sir A. J. Rugge Price; Gen. Sir G. W. Maxwell, K. C. B.; Maj-Gen. W. H. March, C. B.; Lieut.-Col. De Vic Tupper; Col. the Hon. G. Villiers, C.M.G.; Maj.-Gen. D. S. Greene, C. B., R.A.; Dr. Philpott; the Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. G. N. Freeling; Mr. John Cashel Hoey; Mr. E. Whitley, M. P.; Lady Sandhurst.

THE bill for the repression of public drunkenness has now been amended in committee by the Federal Council and has been committed to the Minister of the Interior for approval as amended. This bill, which is due to the personal initiative of the Emperor, has (the *Times* correspondent says) been much criticised, and it has generally been reported of late that the Federal Council would find some excuse for not sending it down to the Reichstag; but this is not the case.

A TRAGIC incident is reported from the village of Proschovitsakh, in the province of Kielce, Poland. In the cemetery of that village a few days ago a local physician was interred. The funeral took place in the forenoon. As soon as the ceremony was over the sorrowing relatives returned to their homes. In the afternoon of the same day a

A SCANDAL AT OXFORD.

MR. LABOUCHERE DEFENDS THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

I was about to write some further remarks on the blackmailing operations of the man Morland and his associates, described in *Truth* of December 24, writes Mr. Labouchere, when I received the following letter :—

Miller & Son, Solicitors and Commissioners to administer oaths. Established 1830. 10, Bell Yard, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W. C., January 1, 1892.

The Proprietor of *Truth*, 10 Bolt-court, Fleet-street EC.

SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. M. F. Morland, of No. 23, St. John-street, Oxford respecting the serious injury he has sustained through your having published in your paper *Truth* of the 24th ultimo., the heading being "Sorutator," and which has also found its way into other papers, equally to his prejudice.

We are instructed to at once issue process against you for this scurrilous libel, and shall be glad if you will forward us the name of your solicitor who will accept service on your behalf.—Yours obediently,

MILLER & SON.

I have had much pleasure in referring Messrs. Miller and & Son to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis. In due course, I dare say, they will issue a writ on behalf of Mr. Morland. It will not be the first by a good many on which Mr. Morland's name has appeared, nor are Messrs Miller & Son, the first solicitors, who have acted for Mr. Morland or his wife, for among others who have been consulted by, or have issued writs on behalf of Mr. or Mrs. Morland within the last two or three years are Mr. Walsh, of Oxford, Messrs. Cheese & Green, of London, Mr. Van Tromp, of London, Messrs. Savage & Southern, of London, Messrs. Last & Sons, of London, and now Messrs. Miller & Son. What Messrs. Miller & Son's client complains of I am at a loss to imagine. The use of the term "scurrilous," as applied by Messrs. Miller and Sons to my article on December 24 respecting Mr. Morland, is a gratuitous piece of impertinence, for which the writer of the letter must be responsible. The article in question contained a plain narrative of facts which are beyond dispute ; and from beginning to end of the story there is not a sentence to which the term "scurrilous" has the remotest application. I referred in the course of my remarks to the possibility of there being two Morlands at the address, or to Mr. Morland, the law-tutor, being the victim of some Wilfrid Murray, who is not only using his name but trading on a close resemblance to him in personal appearance. Do Messrs. Miller & Son mean to suggest that this is the case—that their client is not the "M. F. Morland" who issued the writ in the case to which I referred, and in other cases of a similar character, and that he is no relation to the "Mrs. Morland," or "Ruth Morland," who has taken similar proceedings in at least one similar case ? If that is so, my article clearly does not affect him, and the columns of *Truth* are open to him and his solicitors for the correction of the mistake.

At any rate, both Messrs. Miller and Co. and their clients will kindly understand at once that neither by threats of "process," nor the commencement of bogus actions, shall I be deterred from carrying out my duty of making public all that is coming to my knowledge respecting No. 23, St. John-street, Oxford, and calling on the authorities, both of the University and town, to deal promptly and effectually with the scandal. The evil appears to be of even wider extent than was indicated in my last article. Numerous other cases have now come to my knowledge in which gentlemen have been first solicited through the post by "Mrs. Maitland" or "Mrs. Morland," of 23, St. John-street, Oxford, and subsequently sued by "M. F. Morland," or "Ruth Morland," of 23, Alfred-street, St. Giles's, Oxford—the two addresses being, as I showed, practically identical. There is one remarkable feature common to nearly all the cases the object of "Mrs. Maitland's" and "Mrs. Morland's" amatory attentions is in nearly every instance a Peer. It is a novel experience to me to find myself called upon to defend the House of Lords ; but in the office of *Truth* all men are equal and when hereditary legislators come to me one after another for protection against a vile conspiracy, I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to give them all the help in my power. To show that the conspiracy is still in active operation, I may mention that the latest of "Mrs Maitland's" letters which has reached me is dated December 22, only the day before my exposure of the lady's proceedings. I give it below, partly for the information of any readers who may not have seen the original case, partly to show the systematic way in which this business is carried on. On reference to my last article it will be seen that this letter corresponds almost word for word with that written in 1889 to Lord——, and, seeing the extent to which it has been used, my only wonder is that "Mrs Maitland" has——

[illegible] continued :

"MY LORD,—I am a young widow ; and was married at eighteen : my husband died in India a fortnight after the marriage ; my annuity, though not large, is sufficient for my wants ; but it will not bear the strain of my liberality to others : hence my writing to your Lordship : I am tall, graceful, with a perfect figure ; and in features am like the Princess of Wales : my house is large ; well appointed ; in the best part of Oxford : and your Lordship can come to me, as often as you like, without any one knowing it ; all I ask is £50 ; a part now, and a part at other times ; but above all things preserve *secrecy* ; as I am highly connected ; and have a reputation to keep up. *I am very young.*—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant. M."

The address of "Mrs. Maitland, 23, St. John-street, Wellington-square" is enclosed on a separate slip, as in the former case. The only differences between this letter and that which I previously published are that "Mrs. Maitland" has in the course of the two years ceased to be "a *very* young widow ;" that she omits the statements as to having been in India for a short time, as to having become security for an aged gentlewoman, and as to her writing being "intentionally formal ;" that it is now the strain of her "liberality" to others, not "another's debts," which has straitened her circumstances ; and that it is now her "reputation, not her "position," which she has to keep up.

In another case a well-known Peer and a gallant officer was the object of this lady's attention. His Lordship wrote a very guarded letter endeavouring to draw his correspondent, and requesting her, if her communication were genuine, to forward her photograph. The reply ran thus :—

"Does Lord—expect any answer to his letter bristling with if's ?"

In another case a certain youthful Peer was addressed in very similar terms, not by Mrs. Maitland, but by "Mrs. Morland," of the same address. He commenced a correspondence and dropped it, and was afterwards sued by Mr. Morland in the same form as the nobleman whose story I gave in my last article. Every attempt was made to terrorise this noble lord by communication to the lady to whom he was engaged and to her mother, but he held his ground and after it had been perservered with to the point of delivering counsel's briefs for the trial, the action was suddenly discontinued on the terms that the plaintiff paid all costs. These were taxed at £93 but not a farthing has Mrs. Morland ever paid. Of two other noble recipients of favours from 23, St. John-street, one was a highly-respected Peer lately deceased. The other on receipt of of Mrs. Maitland's letter, at once placed the matter in the hands of the police. The Chief Constable of Oxford was communicated with and he replied that the character of the house and of its inmates was well known to him and his subordinates. It can hardly be doubted that many men, noble or otherwise, have fallen victims, in one way or another, to "Mrs. Maitland" and "Mr. and Mrs. Morland," though it is not likely that they will come forward to give evidence of the fact. There is, indeed, definite proof that the game pays well, for in one of the cases of which I now have particulars, and in which the blackmailing attempt failed, Morland paid *costs* amounting to £70. The trade must necessarily be a very profitable one, which can be carried on year after year in spite of an occasional loss on this scale.

I shall scarcely be accused of exaggeration if I characterise this as one of the most disgraceful scandals ever brought to light in the columns of *Truth*. The scandal derives an altogether exceptional character from the *locus in quo*. This "Mrs. Maitland" or Mrs. Morland" has been for years carrying on her trade—which can hardly consist exclusively of blackmailing—under the very nose of the University of oxford, with all its machinery of proctors, bull-dogs, and spies, its Vice-Chancellor's Star Chamber, and its despotic police jurisdiction over the whole population, male and female, of the town. Not only is this woman established in the heart of one of the national seats of learning, but in a quarter almost exclusively tenanted by members of the University. Nearly every house in St. John-street contains its three or four, or more, Undergraduate lodgers ; what is more, this particularly "large" and "well-appointed house," No. 23, is—or was less than two years ago—on the list of houses, licensed for the reception of members of the University, who thus had the fullest opportunity, with the sanction of their official guardians, of enjoying the daily society of this tall and graceful lady, with the "perfect figure," and "in features like the Princess of Wales." Lastly, the man who acts in concert with "Mrs. Maitland"—unless, as I have said, he be the victim of some Wilfrid Murray who is personating him in name and appearance—is also practising at Oxford as a law tutor, so that his "well appointed" house is, presumably, the daily resort of undergraduates anxious to eat of the tree of knowledge. Yet 23, St. John-street, has been carried on, with every appearance of commercial sucess, for years. When the question of maintaining the Vice-Chancellor's police jurisdiction comes to be disposed of, the public will naturally ask how many more houses there are in the town of a similar character. If evidence could be taken on this point from all the men who have kept their terms at Oxford within the last fifteen years, I fancy that the answer would be somewhat startling.

I hereby formally place at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors all the evidence, documentry and otherwise, now in my possession. It will also be the duty of the University official to do violence to their feelings to the extent of putting themselves into communication with the Chief Constable of the town, who, as I have already stated, has had his attention officially directed to No. 23, St. John-street, and who is, I understand, in possession of still more interesting information regarding the inmates of that establishment. Should the University authorities fail to move at the earliest opportunity, a conclusive argument will be furnished for the summary suppression of all police powers at present exercised by them, and the assimilation of the local government of Oxford, as well as of Cambridge, to that of every other town in the kingdom. This question will, I understand, be definitely raised in the House of Commons during the coming Session. Failing action by the University powers, the duty of proceeding against Morland and his confederates will clearly rest upon the Chief Constable of Oxford. From any point of view, the continued existence of such a scandal as I have described is simply intolerable. Until No. 23, St. John-street is purged, Oxford is not a fit place for any father to send his son to ; and until the party responsible for Mrs. Maitland's letters and Mr. Morland's writs has either fled from the country or been placed in the dock, the greatest discredit is reflected upon the authorities of both City and University.

THE SULTAN AND THE NEW KHEDIVE.

THE remains of Tewfik Pasha, the late Khedive of Egypt, were conveyed, on Jan. 8, by train from the Helouan Palace, where the Prince died, to Cairo, and thence to the Abdin Palace. There the bier lay, while the procession was formed in the great square in front. All the dignitaries of the Province, the British authorities, representatives of the Sultan, members of Tewfik Pasha's family and household, a crowd of wailing woman left the square at two o'clock, and escorted the coffin of their late ruler to the mosque at Imam Chafee, in a vault beneath which the remains of the Khedives of Egypt rest. It is estimated that the crowd in the Abdin square was 200,000 in number ; but all the proceedings were orderly. The Queen and several members of the Royal Family have sent messages to Sir E. Baring, requesting him to express their symphathy with the Kedive's widow. The Queen also telegraphed inquiries as to the condition of the Khedevieh. The report of the European doctors who were called in to see the late Khedive shortly before his death was published at Cairo on Jan. 10. They were told by the native doctor that his Highness had been suffering from influenza, and that owing to fever morphia had been injected. They afterwards found the Khedive suffering from blood-poisoning, and that all hope was gone. Much indignation has prevailed in Cairo at the treatment adopted by the Egyptian physician it being believed that with greater skill his life might have been saved.

The Grand Vizier telegraphed to Cairo, on Jan. 8, that the Sultan had nominated Abbas Pasha Khedive of Egypt. At the same time the present Ministry was requested to remain in office until the arrival of the Prince. The accession of Abbas Pasha was announced on Jan. 9 in the Official Journal of Constantinople. Abbas Pasha and a younger brother have been pursuing their studies for the last six years in Vienna, and they were overwhelmed by the suddeness of the calamity, the news of which reached them on Thursday night. They have won the esteem of their teachers and fellow-students, who gave the brother Princes a marked expression of their sympathy as they left Vienna on Friday evening for Trieste, *en route, via* Brindisi, for Alexandria, where arrangements had been made for a British guard-of-honour to be in attendance, the British ships of war firing a Royal salute. The new Khedive, after holding a reception at Alexandria, will proceed to Cairo, where he will be proclaimed Khedive from the steps of the Palace. His investiture will take place on the arrival of the Sultan's Firman.

There is some speculation as to the motives which led the Sultan to proclaim the new Khedive so promptly. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Sultan action is there attributed by persons likely to be well informed to His Majesty's desire to [illegible] information on the subject with the French and Russian Ambassadors now that Sir William White was no longer in Constantinople to counteract their joint pressure. In Berlin the German Ambassador to the Porte is credited with having brought about the Sultan's decision.

An account has been received in Berlin that Count Von Radowitz, on the day when the news arrived of the death of the late Khedive, having had an audience of the Sultan on certain important matters, when this had been disposed of, spoke to His Imperial Highness regarding Egypt, and counselled him, to avoid any possible complications, to at once spontaneously exercise his own authority declaring that Abbas Pasha was the new Khedive. This counsel was then followed by the Sultan.

In Turkish diplomatic circles it is understood that the accession of the new Khedive will in no way alter the political situation in Egypt, nor precipitate any fresh negotiations on the Egyptian Question. From the tone of the French press it would appear that the French will endeavour to take advantage of the present opportunity for the purpose of recovering their lost prestige in Egypt, believing, as they do, that England will find a pretext in the new order of things for indefinitely delaying the evacuation of the country. The *Moayad*, a powerful independent Arab paper, and the only one (the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) which has hitherto been opposed to the British occupation of Egypt, gracefully acknowledges the benefits which the country has derived since the advent of the English. The *Moayad* also admits that the British have, by there presence during the present crisis, probably prevented foreign intrigue against the succession of Abbas II., which might have ended in a very serious disturbance. Finally, the paper expresses the hope that the occupation will be a prolonged one. The Russian *Novosti* condemns the demand made by the Paris papers for the immediate evacaution of Egypt by the English, and recommends France not to aggravate the present situation, but to temporise and see that treaties are faithfully observed so as eventually to oblige England to evacuate Egypt of her own accord. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says that very weighty affairs favour a continuance of the British sojourn in Egyyt.

THE CANADIAN SCANDALS.

A SENSATION has been created throughout the Dominion (says the *Times* Ottawa correspondent) by an announcement of the *Toronto Globe* that Lady MacDonald is implicated with the Minister of the Interior and others in the improper acquisition of land at Regina, shortly previous to that town being selected as the capital of the North-West Territories, with a view to financial gain by speculation. The Baroness is emphatic in her denial of the *Globe* story, and has instructed council to enter a suit against the Liberal organ, claiming heavy damages for slander.

At the Ottawa Assize Court on Jan. 9, the grand jury returned a true bill against Messrs. Thomas M'Greevy and Nicholas Connolly on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of money. The case is one of those arising from the parliamentary investigation made last session.

The appointment of the members of the Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged corrupt practices in Quebec of Ministers and others during Mr. Mercier's Premiership was gazetted on Jan. 11. The Commission is composed of Judge Mathieu, of the Superior Court, Mr. Donald MecMaster a lawyer and Mr. Damasse Mason, a merchant, all of these gentlemen being Conservatives. In the announcement in the *Gazette* the charges are dealt with at great length. They refer principally to the Langlais contract for the furnishing of stationery and the Valliéres contract for the supply of furniture to public buildings and offices, by which sums amounting to over 150,000dols. were apparently diverted. The inquiry will also deal with the amounts received by persons in official positions from Mr. Pacaud, the ex-Premier's political manager, in connection with the Chaleur Bay Railway subsidies. The Government has, it is stated, decided to enter a civil action against Mr. Pacaud to recover 1,000,000 dols. of the Chaleur Bay Railway subsidy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE GOA TREATY.

REPLYING to a long and urgent question by Senhor Brito in the Portuguese Cortes, on Jan. 11, relative to the Anglo-Portuguese Goa Treaty, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared tha the question of prolonging the treaty was pending. He hoped that a prolongation would be obtained, or that at least a fresh arrangement would be made. In any case the Government was preparing not to be prejudiced and, if necessary, it would submit proposals to the Cortes for an arrangement that would be advantageous to Portuguese India. In case of a rupture with the British Government the Portuguese Government would send a highly competent functionary to Goa to manage monetary affairs. It was probable that this official would be Senhor Arez, who had been conducting negotiations lately with Mr. Carey, the delegate of the Government of British India.

Senhor Brito, not satisfied with this reply, remarked that the treaty expired on Jan. 14, and asked whether the Government, if they did not receive a reply by then from the British Government, were prepared to put the new Customs tariff in force within a couple of days. He also asked whether the Government had received a claim from the Mormugao Railway Company.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government had for the last two months been retaining the Goa Customs receipts in view of a rupture with the British Government. The British authorities had been informed that any delay that might occur would be owing to the non-receipt of replies from their delegate. In proposing the prolongation of the treaty the Portuguese Government did not ask a favour, but claimed it as an act of justice, because the fault of the delay rested solely with the agent of the British Government, and not with the Portuguese agent.

As regards the situation in Goa in the event of the treaty not being prolonged, the Minister explained that the Goa Customs dues were of little value ; the revenue of the colony was derived from other sources. He declared that the Mormugao Railway Company had not made any claim and had no right to do so. From information received from India he knew that Goa had financial resources upon which it could draw for a year. Any reduction in the Customs receipts could be made up in other directions.

Contrary to what is inferred from the Minister's statement, says the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*, I believed that the negotiations between the British and Portuguese Governments have been finally broken off. Seeing that no agreement could be made, and that the treaty would expire in a few days, the Government of India ordered its delegate to withdraw, and after explaining the situation to Sir G. G. Petre, he returned to England. I believe that the Portuguese Government asked the British Government only lately for a prolongation of the treaty for six months in order that a new *regime* might be prepared, but it was not Mr. Carey's fault that the request was not made sooner. As was here for more than six months, and waited at least a month for the Portuguese delegate to begin negotiations, and from that time the probable result of the negotiations could be foreseen.

In negotiating the new treaty the Government of India found it to their interest to offer the Portuguese Government only one lac of rupees as indemnity for working the salt-pans instead of four lacs as formerly. This money was all absorbed in the payment of interest due to the Mormugao Railway Company. The question arises how will this interest be paid when no treaty exists, and the Portuguese Government loses the entire indemnity. It is satisfactory to know that the relations between the Governments of India and Portugal are friendly. The question in dispute is mainly a financial one, and besides this both Governments were dissatisfied with the former treaty.

A Reuter telegram of Jan. 12 from Lisbon, in reference to this matter, says :—The British Government has sent a reply to the communications of Portugal on the subject of the Anglo-Portuguese Goa Treaty of 1878 refusing to prolong the treaty, which will accordingly lapse on Jan. 14. The treaty provides for the yearly payment to Portugal by the Indian Government of four lacs of rupees. The Portuguese Government, in their recent despatches, stated that the interest on the Mormugao Railway, bonds was still secured on the Customs receipts of Goa, which would be increased if the old order of things were maintained. In this connection it is pointed out that the shareholders of the railway will in no way suffer by the lapse of the treaty, since the Portuguese Government is bound on its expiration to refund the value of the shares.

MR. ALEXANDER CLARKE HOUSTON.

The *Morning Times* of Lowell Massachusetts has the following obituary notice of its former leading writer. Mr. Alexander Clarke Houston, who died on Christmas eve of dropsy of the heart, from which he had been suffering for some weeks. Mr. Houston resigned his position on the *Times* last spring to accept a position as manager of the *Sunday Critic* hoping that the less exacting routine of a weekly paper would enable him to recover his failing health. But his health instead of improving grew rapidly worse, and he was soon incapable of performing the duties of his new position and was forced to abandon the enterprise. He fought against the inroads of the insidious disease until exhaustion compelled him to give up.

Mr. Houston was 49 years of age, and the son of on English clergyman. He graduated from a Scottish university, and was employed as a teacher in Belfast for a time. He then went to India to superintend a large educational institution, and soon drifted into journalism, attracting attention by a series of articles in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* as well as by a course of lectures on poetry and music delivered in various parts of the country. He then assumed editorial charge of the *Madras Mail*, and conducted it for three years, after which he started a daily paper of his own at Bangalore. Overwork necessitating rest and change of climate, he came to New York, where his uncle, Dr. James A. Houston, had died in 1849, after a distinguished career as first official stenographer to congress, editor of the *Washington Union* and finally editor-in-chief of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Houston obtained employment on the *Commercial Bulletin* and was afterwards night editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, which position he gave up to come to Lowell.

Mr. Houston was a man of ripe scholarship and high intellectual ability. He took a deep interest in all educational subjects, and was the author of various works, including a treattse on prosody, written at the instance of the Indian education department, for use in government colleges and high schools. He had wide knowledge and fine taste in literary matters and besides being a vigorous prose writer, was a poet of no mean ability. He was positive in his convictions, earnest and tireless in his advocacy of what he believed to be right and gifted beyond most men in the power of rapid work covering a wide range of topics. He leaves a wife and four young children.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr J C Fanshawe, B
Mr W J Greer, B
Capt W E Evans Gordon, M S C
Capt W Prior, B Inf
Capt H R Brander, B Inf
Lieut C E Wood, B S C
Lieut W F Newnham, Bo S C
Brig-Surg Lt-Col Warburton, I M D
Surg-Maj G Price, M D, I M D

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Sir C H T Crosthwaite, K C S I, B C S, till March 31
Mr F W R Fryer, C I E, B C S, 15 days
Mr C R Marindin, B C S, 8 mos
Mr J L Denniston, B C S, till Nov 1
Mr J J Mullaly, B, 6 months
Mr J D Ferguson, Bo, 2 months
Col W A Salmon, Bo S C, 6 mos
Capt H G Sutton, M S C, 3 mos
Capt R W Preston, Bo S C, 34 days
Lieut C G Carnegy, Bo S C, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J H C Kelly, B
Mr W Franks, B
Mr A B Larking, B
Mr Elvington, B
Mr T Roberts, B
Mr F A Nicholson, B C S
Col E Stedman, C B, B S C
Lieut-Col B Wemyss, B Infy
Capt G W B Swiney, B S C
Lieut J H Whitehead, M S C
Lt K J Buchanan, B S C
Lieut D Baker, Bo S C
Brig-Surg Lieut-Col J B Gaffney, B
Surg-Capt W Hallaran, M Staff

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

IN military circles here (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) the keenest interest is taken in the frontier movements in India and Burmah. The continued activity of Russian exploring officers on the Indian frontier and elsewhere gives rise to all sorts of surmises. According to the latest reports Prince Galitzin has arrived in Cashmere, and Baron Nolde, with Count Keuss, in the Himalayan boundaries of East Nepaul, Sikkim, and the frontiers of Thibet.

DJEVAD PASHA, the Grand Vizier, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Ottoman Army, with authority to use both titles.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & C°)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NEW YORK. PEKING. PENANG. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
From 1st January 1892. Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN, Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. Chyebassa, a bran new English-made side light, square fronted, double-seated BROUGHAM, and a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides these, there are other bran new and second-hand English carriages, such as, Victorias, Cee and Under-spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landau, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single, double, and four-in-hand HARNESSES.
And also best real MOCHA COFFEE, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent decorations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Catings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters male for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!
TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE
THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars n smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

CASCARADYNE
The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have proved and seen in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Anti

HAMILTON & CO.,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

2626 G.
Best Electro-plate Breakfast Egg and Toast Rack.
Rs. 12 cash.

2627 G.
A case of Pickle Fork, Butter Knife, and Marmalade Spoon. Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 10 cash.

2628 G.
A set of 4 coloured porcelain Pansy Salt Cellars with Spoons in case.
Rs. 40 cash.

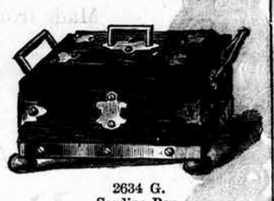
2629 G.
Goblet.
British Oak and Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 22 cash.

2630 G.
THE "SECURITY."
A new lock-up Spirit Stand, Oak, with best Electro-plate Mounts.
Rs. 40 cash.

2631 G.
Sugar Basket.
British Oak and Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 18 cash.

2632 G.
Butter Dish.
British Oak & Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 12 cash.

2633 G.
Butter Dish.
British Oak and Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 18 cash.



2634 G.
Sardine Box.
British Oak and Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 23 cash.

HAMILTON & CO., 73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Interesting to Ladies in India.

Every Lady is invited to write to H. Pease & Sons' The Mills - Darlington - England for Free Patterns of their celebrated Darlington Dress Fabrics. For Ladies and Children.

These choice patterns of Dress Materials comprise all the latest and most Fashionable designs and entirely New Weavings of this World Renowned Gold Medal manufacturers. Cross-Warp Serges, Roughs and Ready Tweeds, prints, Zephyrs and delaines in Endless and Charming Variety.

Sent Free to any address in the Far East.

Any length cut to matter how short and All goods are warranted equal to Sample.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and Save the enormous profits of the shopkeepers and middlemen.

The Parcel Post affords every facility for inexpensive and quick delivery.

Dress Making in all its branches carried on under the superintendence of a First class Modiste.

Write for Patterns direct to H. Pease & Sons The Mills Darlington England.

Ladies!!!

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

PATENT WATER-TUBE

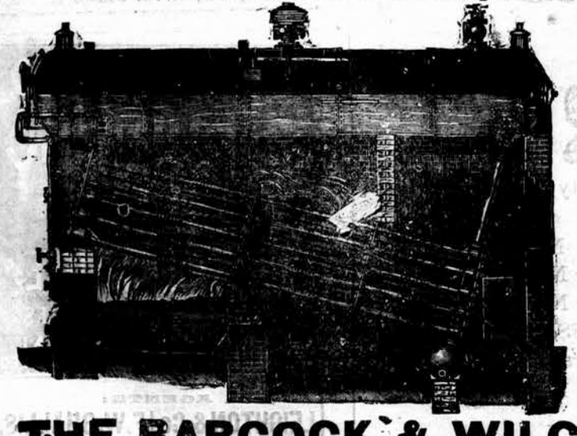
STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—5 Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Application It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PEPSALIA

A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.

Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

CURES INDIGESTION.

THE LANCET says—

"Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."

PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.

PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.

IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, 62, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

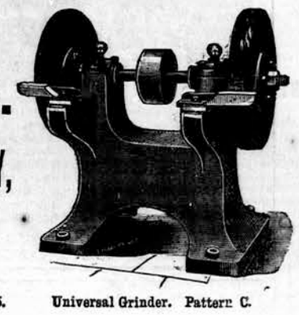
LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

1883: International Inventions (London), 1885.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVERS.

THE "SQUAT" BOTTLE WHISKY.

PRICE PER DOZEN Rs. 27.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives flexibility and strength to the voice.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency-medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Takes the Lead.

For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode, 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PAMPHLET for MEN. Free by Post.

THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "*There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most* NERVE *tonics we possess.*" All sufferers from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of **Premature Old Age**, consequent upon overstrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should write at once to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his NEW MEDICAL WORK, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," which will be sent to any address, on application, **free by post**, together with copies of testimonials (selected from thousands). Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. *Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.* Advice by correspondence free of charge.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

PASTA MACK.

TRADE MARK.

MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious glow, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

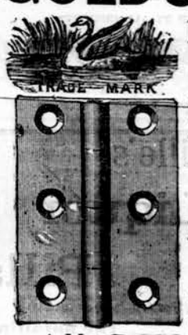
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED, LONDON & PARIS.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottles WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** is the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the foulest constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, **Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.**
Bombay, **Kemp & Co.**
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: **COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS**
Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS POR USE WITH BOTTLE
4215 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.
Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide,* 1887.
EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."
BENGER'S FOOD
EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER
"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from MOTTERSHEAD & Co., F. F. PAINE and F. B. BENGER, 7, Exchange Street, Manchester.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

Worth its Weight in Gold
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:—*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."*
Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—*"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."*
A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.
Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.
Indian Planters' Gazette says:— *'Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."*
Daily News, Calcutta, says:— *"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."*
Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, M.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.
Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.
CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country*

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE & SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA. etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Unionides Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: **G. POPP, PARIS**

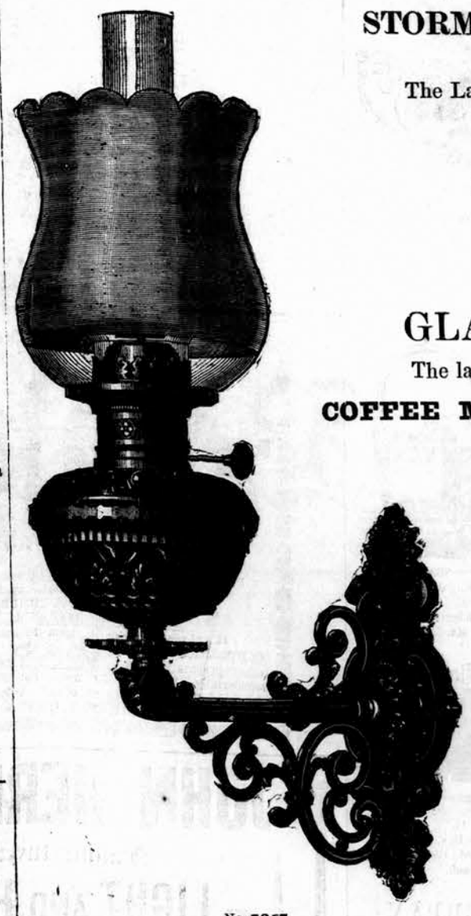
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LIKE AITS GLOVE."
THOMSONS
Glove-fitting
Trade Mark.

CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability
Approved by the whole polite world.
Sale over
ONE MILLION PAIRS
annually.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
To be had of all Deale throughout the World.
Manufacturers.
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED, LONDON
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
Crab-Apple Blossoms, Reg.
(Extra-Concentrated).

"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS, which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—*New York Observer.*
Sold everywhere by all principal dealers in perfumery.
MADE ONLY BY THE
CROWN PERFUMERY Co., 177, New Bond Street, London.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

The Largest and most complete Assortment of Lamps and Lanterns for every use.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Just received a new consignment of
MAJOLICA ART WARE
and
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS!
The largest variety and stock in India at very cheap prices.
COFFEE MACHINES AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
COPPER TEA KETTLES
on high Iron stand for the Drawing-room.
ETAGERE TABLES,
Made from Metal in black with Goid and Nickelplated,.
A beauty for the Drawing-room.
LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
No. 7967 fitted with my 30" Victoria Burner
87 Candlepower (not Stormproof).

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.
ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.
ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.
ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE	MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
KURRACHEE	MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.
COCHIN, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY	MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO.
COLOMBO	MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN.
Strongly recommended by the Profession.
KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.
CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24, HART STREET, LONDON, W.C.

BAHADUR CIGARS
NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD AND COORG.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co. Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Specchly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Pioneer and Co., Lahore.

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughobt all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE.
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 29 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER 65 LONDON EC
AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.